The Weekly Whig,

—AND—

REPUBLICAN.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1868.

POETRY.

After.

After the shower, the tranquil sun;
After the snow, the emerald leaves;
Silver stars when the day is done;
After the harvest, golden sheaves.

After the clouds, the violet sky,
After the tempest, the lull of waves;
Quiet woods when the winds go by;
After the battle peaceful graves.

After the knell, the wedding bells;
After the bud, the radiant rose;
Joyful greetings from sad farewells;
After our weeping sweet repose.

After the burden, the blissful meed;
After the flight, the downy nest;
After the furrow, the waking seed;
After the shadowy river—rest!

—*Round Table.*

The Reign of Autumn.

BY ALICE CARY.

The rust is over the red of the clover,
The green is under the gray,
And down the hollow the fleet-winged swallow
Is flying away and away

Fled are the roses, dead are the roses,
The glow and the glory done,
And down the hollow the steel-winged swallow
Flying the way o' the sun.

In place of summer a dread new-comer
His solemn state renews;
A crimson splendor lost all of the tender
Daisy, and the darling dews.

But oh the sweetness, the full completeness,
That under his reign are born!
Russet and yellow in apples mellow,
And wheat and millet and corn.

His frosts so hoary touch with glory
Maple and oak and thorn;
And rising and falling his winds are calling,
Like a hunter through his horn.

No thrifty sower, but just a mower
That comes when the day is done,
With warmth a-beaming and gold a-gleaming,
Like sunset after the sun.

And while fair weather and frost together
Color the woods so gay,
We must remember that chill December
Has turned his steps this way.

And say, as we gather in the house together,
And pile the logs on the hearth,
Help us to follow the light little swallow,
E'en to the ends of the earth.

TRIFLES.

Ten thousand people in London live by their pens. How many live in pens?

"How is the market, neighbor?" "Very quiet." "Anything doing in cheese?" "Not a mite?"

"I'm sitting on the style, Mary," said the envious young girl as she plunged down on her sister's hat and feathers.

An Edinburgh paper says: "We regret to find that the announcement of the death of Mr. W——is a malicious fabrication."

A young lady who is visiting a country that is rather "difficult" in the matter of fences, informs us that she is not *acclimbatized.*

Mrs. Persimmons regards with concern the increase of the cattle plague, and sympathetically wonders if her husband will escape it.

A West street, New York, lager beer saloonist, posts a notice: "No money lent in sums less than $1,000,000 under any circumstances."

"Know thyself" is a Grecian maxim. The advantage of carrying it out is that you will always have an acquaintance at hand, if it isn't quite so gorgeous.

Rev. Dr. Bond, of Baltimore, reports that, when in Boston, he went to church, where he heard music which made him wonder how he got in without a ticket.

Somebody says the reason the words "no cards" are affixed to marriage announcements is because the party have played all their cards before marriage.

A lisping young lady, who is taking lessons of Mons.——, says: "The differeth between Alfred und a wittithithm ith that one ith *mon beau* and the other *bon mot.*"

The ignorance of some persons in the matter of simple arithmetic, is perfectly astonishing. We know a man who has been engaged his whole life time in "looking out for number one."

In Nevada, a contemplative Digger Indian sat watching a party of base ball players, who seemed to be working very hard. Turning to one of them, he asked: "How much do you get one day?"

GEN. SINGLETON'S MEETING.

The Monmouth (Ill.) *Atlas*, referring to the gasconading reports communicated to the Quincy *Herald* concerning Gen. Singleton's meeting in the northern counties of this Congressional District, says:

Now, so far is all this from being true, we doubt whether there was ever such an intolerable "old plug" on the track for Congress. His meetings everywhere, so far as have been reported to us, have been like himself, profound failures. At Aledo he had a fair audience, mostly Republicans, who were attracted by the fun of the thing, as they are wherever Singleton speaks. At Keithsburg he had no meeting. In this place his audience might have numbered two hundred and fifty, and the seats in Claycomb's Hall were little more than *half filled*. At Spring Grove he hitched on to the "Harvest Home" pic-nic, and we are informed that his audience numbered about two hundred. If Mr. Singleton could have hired Bailey's circus to accompany him through the District, he would have good crowds. At Little York he had a school house very well filled, nearly all Republicans, many of whom could have made a better speech than Singleton. At Barr's school house there was no meeting, and the same was true at Young America. At Ellison his audience was less than fifty, and nearly all Republicans.

The above statements are based upon careful inquiries of different persons acquainted with the facts, and we have no doubt of their truth. Republicans of this county would not be at all unwilling to have Mr. Singleton stay here until election

A ANTE-BELLUM INCIDENT.

The Quincy *Herald*, a few days ago, with many expressions of enthusiastic commendation, published the maiden speech (delivered at Olena, Ill.,) of an attache of that establishment, who has been playing "Sancho Panza" to Gen. Singleton's "Don Quixotte," in the wanderings of the latter through the northern counties of the Fourth District. This newly fledged orator, of course, devotes considerable space to the "suffrage" question, and in the midst of one of his most eloquent passages he exclaims:

> But say these Radicals, "are not the negroes of the South as capable of exercising the right of suffrage as the Germans and Irish?" I answer with indignation that becomes one of Irish extraction, No! No! Great God, what a comparison to institute!

Now the magnificent indignation of the fledgeling orator recalls to our mind a "little story." A few years ago another ambitious and eloquent orator, during the late war a zealous peace man, and now a Democratic candidate for Congress in this State on the Blair platform of war against the reconstruction policy of Congress, made a speech to a Missouri audience, in a neighboring town on the west bank of the Mississippi—Canton, we believe. Knowing how sensitive his auditors were on the subject of the negro and slavery, and wishing to soothe their prejudices, be labored to convince them that, at last, we in Illinois had nothing to boast over our neighbors in Missouri, and to reconcile the latter to the existence of a free State along their border. "For," said the orator, in his most winning and dulcet tones, "there is not so much difference between us at last. *You, on your side, have the negro, and we on ours have the Dutch and Irish.*" Here was "negro equality" with a vengeance: not universal, it may be, but equality of negro slaves in Missouri with the Germans and Irishmen of Illinois.

There are many citizens of Quincy who will remember the incident to which we have referred. Does Gen. Singleton also remember it? We do not know what the effect upon his Missouri auditors was, but as those most in sympathy with his State's Right and peace views went into the rebellion to sustain slavery, we presume they were convinced that it was the duty of their brethren, the Illinois Democracy, to keep the "Dutch and Irish" in a similar condition, in order that the equilibrium might be maintained unbroken. Are there not some respectable German citizens of Quincy who remember that they were so indignant at this attempt to place them on an equality with negro slaves, that they refused to return to this city on the same boat with the orator?

IT has already been announced that Col. Robert M. Douglas, the oldest son of the late Senator Douglas, now a young man of some nineteen or twenty years of age, is a supporter by his voice, of General Grant for President. The Democratic papers speak sneeringly of the fact, but, only a few weeks ago, considered him of sufficient importance to claim falsely that he was in favor of Seymour and Blair. The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard*, of a late date gives the following relative to the Colonel's position as defined by himself in an eloquent speech before the recent State mass meeting of the Republican party:

> "Col. Robert M. Douglas, Private Secretary to Gov. Holden, was next called for, and responded in a short but able and eloquent speech. He said the Republican party was not governed by sectional prejudices, but was the champion of equal rights and equal laws for all. There was no path opened for him in a divided and distracted country. He was, therefore, for peace and union. He alluded in feeling terms to his father, repeated his dying message to his sons, 'Tell them to obey the Constitution and laws of the country,' and expressed his determination to heed his advice. He alluded in scathing terms to the bitter proscriptive spirit of the Conservative Democratic party, compared the two candidates for the Presidency, and looked forward with pleasure to the day when Grant and Colfax shall be inaugurated, when the star-spangled banner shall wave over a reunited country, and peace and happiness prevail. At the conclusion of his speech, three cheers were given for Col. Douglas, three for Gov. Holden and three for Gen Abbott."

THE Quincy *Herald* says:

> An old farmer, after hearing John M. Palmer, the Radical candidate for Governor, speak at Camp Point, a few days ago, responded as follows:
>
> "The corn from which that peck of meal was made was raised on taxed land, plowed by a taxed plow, drawn by taxed horses, hitched with taxed gears. It was hoed with a taxed hoe, cultivated with taxed implements, gathered with a taxed wagon, drawn with taxed horses, thrown into a taxed crib, shelled on a taxed machine, measured in a taxed measure, taken in a taxed sack and ground on a taxed mill, sieved with a taxed seive, mixed in a taxed pan, stirred with a taxed spoon, salted with taxed salt, put into a taxed bake pan, laid out on a taxed plate, cut with a taxed knife, and, lastly, eaten by a pretty heavily taxed man.
>
> "If it were not for the taxes you could buy a bushel of wheat for what that peck cost you."

Yes, and all such taxes are assessed and collected by Democrats for the benefit of a dominant Democracy and for Democratic purposes here in Adams county! The old farmer does not pay to the Federal Government one cent of direct tax on one of the articles named above, and never will, unless the Democratic platform becomes law. That provides that everything a man has, down to his wife's knitting needle, shall be taxed. Old farmers and all others understand this, and will act accordingly.

THE Alton *Democrat*, which is sadly distressed about many things, says:

> We have embodied the science of despotism and the essence of oppression in our Reconstruction policy, and every man who gives that policy his silent or active support, is virtually declaring for himself and his children that he has made slaves of others and is fit and ready to be a slave himself.

This is undoubtedly true of the Democratic "Reconstruction pol-

The Quincy Whig.

BAILHACHE & PHILLIPS. QUINCY, ILLINOIS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1868. VOL. XXXI.—NO. 27.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS.

The nominations for Congress by both parties have been completed in all the Congressional Districts of this State. The tickets stands as follows:

	Republicans.	Democrats.
At Large	Gen. John A. Logan.	W. W. O'Brien.
1st Dist.	N B Judd,	M R M Wallace,
2d Dist.	J F Farnsworth,	A M Herrington,
3d Dist.	E B Washburne	W J McKim,
4th Dist.	J B Hawley,	J W Singleton,
5th Dist.	E C Ingersoll	J N Niglas,
6th Dist.	B C Cook	O C Gray,
7th Dist.	J H Moore,	T W Brewer,
8th Dist.	S M Cullom,	B S Edwards,
9th Dist.	L F Ross,	T W McNeeley,
10th Dist.	J D Turner,	A C Burr,
11th Dist.	J C Martin,	S S Marshall,
12th Dist.	J B Hay,	W R Snyder,
13th Dist.	G B Raum,	J M Crebs.

The aggregate vote for President in 1864 was 348,226, and for Congressman-at-large in 1866 it was 350,103. President Lincoln's majority in 1864 was 30,766, and that of Gen. Logan, for Congressman-at-large in 1866, 55,987.

The votes and majorities for Congressmen, by Districts, in 1866, were as follows:

	R. vote.	D. vote.	R. maj.	D maj.
1st District	15,247	5,667	9,580	
2d District	16,185	3,316	12,839	
3d District	14,6?7	5,897	8,760	
4th District	16,952	13,391	2,?61	
5th District	18,437	9,665	8,772	
6th District	15,015	7,721	7,294	
7th District	17,410	13,252	4,158	
8th District	18,623	14,620	4,103	
9th District	14,721	15,496		775
10th District	14,743	17,110		2,373
11th District	14,373	16,668		2,290
12th District	13,032	11,956	1,076	
13th District	13,459	12,890	569	

The vote of 1868 will undoubtedly show a large increase upon those of 1864 and 1866—the result of the natural increase of population, immigration and interest in the result of the contest. Our opponents are calculating largely upon the assumption that, owing to the dissatisfaction of their party with its platform and candidates in 1864 and again two years ago, this increase will operate to their advantage; but the result in Vermont and Maine—the only States where elections have been held this fall—indicates that this anticipation will be disappointed.

The Democracy profess to regard the result in the Fourth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth Districts as doubtful—conceding the other six, and, we suppose, the Congressman-at-large to the Republicans.—The only Districts with reference to which there is any ground for for doubt, however, are the Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh, which were carried by the Democracy two years ago, by majorities ranging from 775 to 2,373—and perhaps the Thirteenth, where the Republican majority in 1866, was only 569.

But the best and most trustworthy intelligence which we receive from all parts of the State indicate that there will be a large relative increase of the Republican vote in all the doubtful Districts, while all that went for the Republicans in 1866, will go the same way this year by increased majorities. All depends upon Republicans doing their duty by going to the polls and getting out a full vote. If this is done, instead of losing a single District, there is strong ground for hope that we shall carry at least one, and perhaps two of the Districts which went Democratic in 1866.

The political skies were never brighter for the cause of true loyalty and Republicanism in Illinois than now. Work, faithful, energetic and earnest, only is needed to sweep the State by a majority which will rival that of the most Radical of the Eastern States, and surpass any other Western State.

SURRATT has at last been released from arrest under "the statute of limitations,' the ground being that more than two years transpired between the commission of his crime and the finding of the indictment against him for conspiracy. Although the District Attorney has given notice of an appeal from the decision, it is probable that nothing more will be heard of the case. There is not a particle of doubt in the mind of any unprejudiced man or woman that he was not merely guilty of the crime of conspiring to abduct President Lincoln, but that he was also in the secret of the assassins, if he did not participate in the assassination itself—of which very strong evidence was presented on the first trial. Yet he escapes, in the first place, on account of the impossibility of procuring a jury in Washington free from the taint of sympathy with treason, and, in the second place, on a legal technicality which gives him complete immunity from punishment in the face of the most conclusive evidence of his guilt. He will doubtless be advanced at once as a bright and shining light in the ranks of the Seymour-Blair Democracy, of whose principles he has

MINISTER JOHNSON'S SPEECHES.

It strikes us that our Minister to England, Mr. Reverdy Johnson, is rather overdoing the matter in his dinner speeches before English audiences. It is all very well to assure the English nation that the temper of the people of the United States towards them is perfectly pacific, and that if they are met in the same spirit, there will be no ground for apprehension of war. But Mr. Johnson went much farther than that. The greatest source of power on the part of a diplomatist, often, is to be able to keep a discreet silence. This is not one of Mr. Johnson's virtues, however. The pacific character of his first speeches delighted the English press, which at once plunged into warm elogium of them. They thus found Mr. Johnson's weak side at the outset, and almost his whole business, since he landed at Southampton, has been to exchange compliments over English plum pudding and porter. Not always, however, for Mr. Roebuck at Sheffield the other day varied the exercises by assailing the United States in a manner which was in strikingly contrast with Mr. Johnson's cooing, dove-like sentences.

The flood-gates of aged garrulity, not to say of senility, have been opened, and both continents are in danger of being deluged by a flood of diplomatic compliment and dinner-table talk, which, while it may convince the English people of our peaceable disposition, is in danger of soothing their conscience into repose in the same proportion and inducing the belief that we are so anxious to maintain our peaceful relations with them, that we are not disposed even to insist upon our rights.

We beg Mr. Johnson, therefore, to forego his speech-making and give his attention to the real object of his mission, which is of quite a different character. He has stern work before him, if he secures the concession of our just rights on the "Alabama," and other embarrassing questions growing out of the rebellion. He has already "shown his hand" so freely, that the wily English statesmen with whom he has to deal, know pretty nearly what "cards" he holds, and it is exceedingly questionable whether they are as much disposed to concede the right to us now as twelve months ago. At all events, while dealing out his laudation, he has given no evidence of his quality as a diplomatist in grappling with these knotty questions, nor any indication of what he intends to demand, which is the practical part of the business. The only thing which he has demonstrated is, that he can talk glibly and euphemistically, but in the estimation of a Talleyrand or a Mirabeau, this would be considered but a secondary qualification for the business of diplomacy.

THE *Herald* of this city, in its issue of Sunday, sneeringly attempts to contrast the record of the leaders of its "Greenback" organization with that of the leaders of the Tanners, as follows:

> A few days ago, Lieut. Col Thos. J. Heirs published a communication in this paper, in which he stated that two thirds, if not three-fourths of these had served in the Federal army during the war, and that every man of them had an honorable discharge in his pocket. The boys are all here to speak for themselves They fought faithfully during the war, but they were not in the division that allowed itself to be routed and all taken prisoners at every skirmish. They went in to fight, and when fighting was the order of the day, they fought—they fought to win, and they did win—they didn't fight to get to be taken prisoners, in order that they might come home to complain that they were not fed well. Of such are the greenback boys of Quincy. Take notice, gentlemen, Tanners! Who are you?—and who are your officers? Were your officers ever taken prisoners? Sometimes men are taken prisoners when they can't help it. But did any of your officers ever do any fighting either before or since they surrendered to the rebels, and not its rebel prisoners. If so, who?

We leave the public to judge of how much value is the testimony contained in the "communication" referred to above, in the light of testimony published in the local columns of this paper a few days ago.

So far as the record of the respective organizations are concerned, the 'Tanners' may well challenge the comparison. Their leaders are men who entered early into the war and fought it through, and who did not enlist in the last year of the war for the sake of the large bounty. They risked their lives upon the field, and some of them poured out their blood in the conflict with the men who are now laboring in concert with the Democracy of the North to secure the election of Seymour and Blair, or were starved in rebel dungeons by these same Democratic patriots.

But who are the leaders of the "Greenbacks" in Quincy?—who are their commanding officers? Will the *Herald* inform its readers when Messrs. Heirs and Butz, for instance, enlisted in the service, and what bat-

CAMILLA.

It will probably never be certainly known how many persons were murdered in the recent massacre at Camilla, Ga., unless a Congressional Committee should be appointed and the facts and circumstances thoroughly investigated. The Conservative majority in the Georgia Legislature are in full sympathy with the rebel assassins, and have already evinced their determination to suppress the truth as far as may be in their power. All the facts, however, that come to light go to prove that the affair far exceeds in atrocity all that was reported of it at first. Major Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau, who has partially investigated it, states that freedmen were pursued by the rebels with blood-hounds into the swamps, and that the work of murder was kept up all night. The rebels boasted that they had thrown twelve murdered negroes into one pond near Camilla. The worst days of slavery seem to have been revived without the restraint upon the appetite for blood which self-interest once exercised.

A few years ago such an event would have produced the most intense excitement throughout the whole country. But coming after four years of war and the massacres at Memphis and New Orleans, it hardly excites more than a passing remark. Yet it is precisely such an event as we may look for daily, should Seymour and Blair be elected. The American people may as well face the facts and contemplate the outrage in all its fiendish and diabolical features. It is Frank Blair's Brodhead letter put in practice, and those who vote the Democratic ticket this fall, whether they intend it or not, will vote to endorse the murders, and so it will be understood by the authors themselves, and by the people of the South generally. Who that has any regard for peace and order and the rights of the citizen, can vote in approval of such infamous crimes?

IN the book entitled "The Rebel War Clerk's Diary," the following appears:

> "June 22, 1863.—To-day I saw the memorandum of Mr. Ould, of the conversation held with Vallandigham, for file in the archives. He (Mr Vallandigham) says if we can only hold out this year, that the peace party of the North would sweep the Lincoln dynasty out of existence. He seemed to have thought that our cause was sinking, and feared we would submit, which of course would be ruinous to the party. But he advises strongly against any invasion in Pennsylvania, for that would unite all parties at the North, and strengthen Lincoln's hands so that he would be able to crush all opposition, and trample upon the constitutional rights of the people."

REGISTRATION has commenced in Louisiana. Advices from New Orleans state that it has been attended with considerable excitement in that city.

THE CAMILLA MASSACRE.

More Evidence of its Fiendish Atrocity—The Negroes Hunted Down with Blood-hounds and Shot in the Swamps.

Washington Special (Sept. 26,) to the Chicago Republican.

Gen. Howard to-day received an official report, through Gen. Sibley, from the Sub-Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau at Albany, Ga., of the late massacre at Camilla. As usual an entirely different version appears from that given by the Associated Press. A letter is enclosed from John Murphy, one of the whites, who was in the buggy with Pierce, the candidate for Congress, in which he says that the party were fired upon by the mob when entering the town. He says that he was followed out of the town by four mounted men, who overtook him and beat him over the head with a gun. Putney the other occupant of the buggy, was shot in the arm, and had several bullet holes through his clothes. He thinks there were 200 or 300 shots fired in all. Maj. Howard says that at ten miles from Camilla the mob was still pursuing and shooting the fugitives.

In a report written the next day, he says the affair at Camilla seems to have been a massacre.

A freedman, who was a prisoner at Camilla, but escaped during the night, says that he helped to remove one dead and four wounded freedmen from the road within a hundred yards of the Court House. The white men, his captors, boasted to newcomers of twelve freedmen killed in one pond near Dr. Dasher's, two miles from Camilla.

Another freedman took refuge in a swamp, where he lay concealed all night, with four others near him. He states that during the early part of the night, the white men were scouring the woods, shouting, cursing, and shooting the freedmen. The pursurers, he says, were accompanied by bloodhounds, and that he heard the cries and shrieks of the fugitives as they were caught by the dogs and shot. Two of the men near him becoming frightened, endeavored to escape, and both were shot within his hearing. He adds: "It was reported to me as late as 4 p. m. to-day, that up to 8 o'clock this morning, they were still pursuing the freedmen with horses and dogs.

ANOTHER LETTER TO BLAIR.

"Give Me an Audience for a Word or So."

Hon. F. P. Blair, Jr.:

SIR:—At the beginning of the first session of the Thirty-sixth Congress, Hon. John Sherman, then a member of the House, was presented by the Republicans as their candidate for Speaker. He was supported by his political friends with great zeal and opposed by the Democrats with equal determination. The Southern members were particularly hostile to his election. The principal reason assigned against it was he had indorsed the "Helper book." They charged that a man who could indorse so dangerous and incendiary a publication was unfit to hold a public trust—abhorrent and false to humanity—and our free institutions. Among others who made this charge was Gen. John B. Clark, of your own State. Day after day he sounded it in the ears of members, and implored them to spare the House and the country the shame and mortification of placing a man in the Speaker's chair who entertained such views as were expressed in the work referred to. Not only weeks but even months were passed in bitter controversy before the struggle was ended. Sherman was defeated, but a Republican Governor, Pennington, of New Jersey, was nevertheless, elected. Time passed; Sumter was fired on, and the thunders of the rebellion rolled over the nation calling to arms. The tramp of the war steed was heard upon all the highways of the land. The muster-roll was called in every county, and mothers shrieked with agony when their sons—the young men—stepped into line, and sent echoing over hills and valleys their glorious shouts for the "old flag" and the old Union. Terrible as was the scene it was a grand spectacle—a sight of unsurpassed moral sublimity—to witness these patriotic sons of the Republic kneeling at its holy alter, and swearing the Union should not be destroyed by traitors. Gen. Clark entered the army, but it was on the rebel side, and served during the war. At its close he returned to Missouri, covered with the leprosy of treason, and at present resides there. Go to-day and ask him who he supports for President and Vice President, and he will say, Seymour and Blair. You and he are together politically, now. He takes you for his representative now. Did he go to you or you to him? How is it to be accounted for that he should sostrenuously oppose Sherman for recommending to the favorable consideration of the public the "Helper book," and so cordially embrace you who also indorsed it? This, General, is a plain question, and deserves an honest answer. Somebody has changed. Has Clark been "reconstructed" or have you? If Clark, when and how was it done, and what is the evidence to support the statement? Does he, and the political class to which he belongs support you because they have adopted your life-long views and principles, or because they regard you as "reconstructed," and the best representative of their own? What cares Clark and his blood-stained conspirators for the Union? what care they for the Democratic party? Would they not rejoice to see both blown into a thousand fragments, if they could thereby establish a Southern Confederacy? and would they not willingly consent, after they had used you for their purpose, to let you go along with them? Would they not re-establish slavery to morrow if they could? Is it anything but the *power* of the North that keeps them in subjection? If that power is neutralized, how long will it be before they will declare for separation? There is no concealing truth in this matter, General, and it is useless to attempt it. The rebels support you and Seymour because they believe your election would result to their advantage. If they thought the election of Grant and Colfax would have that effect, they would be for them. They have always had a keen perception of their friends, and used them with an unsparing hand. Not one of them cares a fig for you, the Democratic party, or anything North, further than to subserve their ulterior purpose; and you know this, General, just as well as I do; and, with the fact staring you full in the face, you have gone over to them—have embraced your affinity; and may your Union be perpetual. Don't go back to plague your old friends. With Southern rebels Democracy has ever been, and is now, only a name. Their effort was to make that party recognize slavery as a national institution, and the doctrine of secession as constitutional. For its leanings to the South—for the willingness of too many of its leading men to grant that section all its demands, you denounced only a year or so ago the party as the "most corrupt party that had ever existed"—and since it has stepped down to pick you up as its candidate for Vice President, many think you more than half right. But then it was not the mass of the party that committed that act of shameless humiliation. It was Southern rebels and their Northern allies who obtained control of the party organization that did it. They alone are responsible for it.

But, General, I come back to the question, did Clarke go to you, or you to Clarke? Are not his sentiments the same they ever were? Ask him if he was not a pro slavery man, and is not at heart still so, and he will say yes. Ask him if he endorsed the house and slayed your first born without provocation, and afterwards returned while his blade was yet smoking with the precious blood of your child, and wished to propitiate your favor and share in the government of your household, would you receive him as a brother, or treat him as a murderer? Would you load him with favors or with chains? Rebellion entered a half million of Northern homes and took precious ones therefrom, who may be said to have written on the door casings as they passed out, "This sacrifice is necessary to save the Union;" and yet you, General, for the corrupt purpose of political power—for you were never prompted to it from motives of public good—take by the hand the men who got up and prosecuted the rebellion, and offer to seat them in Congress, on the judicial bench, in Presidential chairs, by the sides of the fathers, brothers, and sons of those they struck down for defending their country! "Oh! shame, where is thy blush!"

> "Is there not some secret power,
> Some hidden thunder,
> Red with uncommon wrath
> To blast the man who owes his greatness
> To his country's ruin."

Back, back! ye destroyers of your country's peace. Back, back! ye slayers of my country's noblest sons. Back, back! let not your bloody feet imprint the floors where liberty dwells. Yet still on, on ye tramp, tramp to the sacred temple; and *you* General, are with them. Yes, *you* have sworn to lead a rebel army to the ballot-box over the graves of the dead and the battle-scarred forms of the living, but for whom there would be no ballot-box to go to. A little while ago you were in the field with a drawn sword against them; a little while ago you were for confiscating their property and dividing it among the soldiers of the Union; a little while ago you said the language of the Declaration of Independence that "all men were created equal" applied to the black as well as the white man, and now behold how changed!

It was you who led the war against slavery in Missouri. You who denounced the slaveholder, and plead for the liberty of the black race. Your former history in this regard is notorious. What do you say now? In your letter to James G. Broadhead, under date of June 30th, 1868, you call the blacks "idle negroes," and add "an army is maintained to protect these *vagabonds* in their outrages upon the ballot."

In your letter accepting the nomination for President, you call the negroes "ignorant" and "barbarous," and bewail in the most pathetic terms the restrictions placed by Congress on rebels, and condemn the privileges given to the freedmen. In your Omaha speech you call the negroes "semi-barbarians," &c.

You were once all on the side of the blacks. You are now all on the side of their late owners. There was formerly no words too strong to apply to the master, or too sympathetic to apply to the slave, exhausting in your denunciations of the former the whole vocabulary of epithets, and now applying them to the latter. If the negro is what you at present represent him to be, he is not fit for freedom, and was, and would be, dangerous as a slave. If, sir, you believe what you now say of him to be true, why did you struggle so long for his emancipation?—why did you want to liberate and throw upon the country four millions of "idle," "ignorant" "barbarians?" Will you tell us what you propose to do with the race? They must have some status, and what shall it be? Come, General, show your hand. Do you propose to remand them back to slavery, deport them, or, if neither of these, give them any rights except to use the hoe, and pass by the school-house? The question is a grave one, and we should like to be enlightened on it. I think you are somewhat committed by the record on the political branch of the subject, if we even pass by the lessons you have taught us for years and years past.

June 7th, 1865, a meeting was held, as I see reported, and have met with no contradiction, at Cooper Institute, New York, in which you participated, by making an address. You are therefore properly held responsible for its action. At that meeting the following resolution was adopted, so that in 1865 you invoked "the Federal and State Governments, and the people throughout the Union, to use all lawful means to establish a system of suffrage which should be equal and just to all, *black* as well as white."

THEN AND NOW.

> "*Resolved* That we hold this truth to be self-evident, that he with whom we can trust the bullet to save the life of the nation, we can likewise intrust the ballot to preserve it; and we invoke the cooperation of the Federal and State Governments, and the people throughout the Union, to use all lawful means to establish a system of suffrage which shall be equal and just to all, black as well as white."

In 1868, because the negroes exercised the right of suffrage given to them by law, you say they are "vagabonds, committing outrages on the ballot box." Verily you [illegible] strange man, and have a str[illegible] history. For the negro, and a[illegible] him—against the rebel and [illegible] im. In favor of taking his land [illegible] giving them to Union soldiers—then in favor of taking the government and giving it to them. Fighting to put down rebels—then proposing to fight to build them up. An anti-Democrat and a co-worker with them; a eulogist of Grant and a traducer of his character; a friend and enemy of Lincoln, a calumniator of Douglas and a courter of his friends; an assail-

ILLINOIS ITEMS.

The Swedes of Peoria are organizing a Tanner's Club.

"Swollen," or "black tongue," is prevalent among the cattle in Washington county.

Prairie chickens are said to be scarce this year, but wild pigeons unusually plenty.

Hiram Keach, a prominent citizen of Carrollton, died suddenly of disease of the heart, on the 11th inst.

The rate of taxation in Vermilion county this year has been reduced from forty to twenty-cents per $100.

The Republicans of Carlinville have purchased a magnificent six pounder brass cannon, for use during the campaign.

Advertisements for proposals to construct the Peoria, Pekin and Jacksonville Railroad, from Virginia to Jacksonville are published.

At O'Fallon, on Tuesday last, the house of a Mr. Bitterwolf, was struck by lightning, killing his wife and injuring three children severely.

An Irishman named Thomas Lester was lodged in the calaboose for drunkenness at Pekin, a few days ago, and next morning was found dead.

A party of workmen engaged in digging a well on the Fair Grounds at Champaign city, a few days ago, found coal oil in considerable quantities in a sandstone, at the depth of thirty feet.

The Illinois Industrial University, at Champaign, opened last Monday, with about eighty scholars. It is believed that the number will be largely increased in a few weeks.

A Mrs. David Thornton, of Warren, while attempting to get out of a wagon, with a child in her arms, slipped and fell across the edge of the wagon body, rupturing a blood vessel, in consequence of which she died in a short time.

The La Grange *American* says that Mr. C. R. Diver, of that city, has a five-footed pig. The left fore leg separates at the knee-joint into two well-formed feet, one of which is a little smaller than the other, but both of which are made to do duty in supporting the animal.

After a Democratic meeting at Sullivan, in Moultrie county, last week, which was addressed by John R. Eden, the Democratic candidate for Governor, an attack was made on the Republican office, with brickbats and eggs, smashing the windows and battering the door.

Under the head of "Slow but Sure," the Bloomington *Pantagraph* says: A somewhat remarkable case of child-birth occurred a few days since in this city. A Mrs. Martine gave birth to a son, and a week following was delivered of a daughter. Both children and parent are doing well.

Numerous robberies are reported on the railroad trains in this region during the last few days. A Mr. Ross, who had just returned from a visit to Indiana, on stepping off the train at Camp Point, on Monday last, lost $10. A Mr. Campbell, a farmer of Clayton, lost $400 while getting on the train at Quincy, on Thursday last.

Dr. Joseph N. McDowell, one of the oldest and most prominent Surgeons in the West, and founder of McDowell's Medical College, (known as "Gratiot Street Military Prison,) in St. Louis, died in that city, of congestive chills, at the age of 63 years, on Thursday last. He was an exceeding eccentric character and a little rebel during the war, acting as Surgeon General of Jeff. Thompson's army for sometime.

On Sunday morning last, at about three o'clock, John Bennett went to the house of a Mrs. Steen, in Havana, a place not of the most reputable character, and knocked at the door. After awhile he was admitted within, when some one fired at him with a shot gun, lodging the whole charge in his breast and inflicting a fatal wound. Bennett says the shot was fired by James Young, a lover of the daughter of Mrs. Steen. Mrs. Steen and her family insist that the deed was done by her son, a young man of about nineteen years of age, and supposed to be deficient in intellect. Young was arrested and placed under $1,000 bonds to await examination, and Young Steen is in jail.

THE SOLAR ECLIPSE.

Result of Observations at Aden—An Interesting Record.

A correspondent of the London *Times* gives the following account of the observation of the solar eclipse of the 18th of August, by the German astronomers, Dr. Weiss, Navigating Lieutenant Rhea, and an Austrian gentleman, at Aden, in South Arabia.

The weather for a week preceding the eventful 18th had been unusually cloudy for Aden, and prevented the *savants*, who had arrived at the beginning of August, from making as many observations as they would have wished. The mornings had been particularly trying, the sun rising among thick banks of purple gray clouds.

On the evening of the 17th, almost all the rank and fashion of Aden made an exodus to Marshag hill, the eastern promontory of Aden, where the German party were established with all their instruments. The night was very cloudy, and much anxiety was felt by all interested in the success of their observations. At gray dawn, however, and just before first contact, the banks of clouds separated into broad banks, occasionally shutting out a view of the eclipse. Totality commenced at 6 hours, 20 minutes, and 28 seconds in the morning, and lasted two minutes and 55 seconds, during which interval a most magnificent view of the phenomena was obtained, and four most successful photographs were taken.

The only planets and stars observed during the totality were Venus, Jupiter, and Sirius, which at once shows that the darkness was not great.

MISSOURI ITEMS.

Snow fell at Kansas city on the 19th.

Western Missouri is infested with highwaymen, and numerous robberies are reported.

Wild turkies are reported to be unusually numerous in the western counties of the State.

Nathaniel McDonald, late Judge of the Probate Court of St. Louis county, died a few weeks ago.

Wild geese are flying southward in the neighborhood of St. Joseph, betokening the approach of winter.

The residence of Thomas Goodwin, at Hannibal, was entered by a burglar a few days since and robbed of nearly $200.

Gen. Carl Schurz, Hon. Emil Pretorius, and Hon. Henry T. Blow will address the people of Macon city, Thursday, October 8th.

A storm at Kansas city, a few days since, did considerable harm. Walls were topped over, foundations undermined, and cellars flooded.

An infant male child was found in the Missouri river, near Forest City, on Sunday last, tied up in a sack with a rope and brickbat attached to the same.

Mr. Warren E. Peck, Assessor and Deputy Sheriff of Iron county, was drowned while attempting to cross a small stream in that county after a heavy rain, on the 18th inst.

The body of an unknown man was found in the river, at Louisiana, one day last week. It is supposed that he came to his death by foul means, as there were marks of violence about his head.

The body of a man was seen floating by Kansas city, on Tuesday last, and near by a coffin. The body was so much decomposed that it was not brought on shore. It is supposed to have been washed from its burial place.

A joint political discussion is to take place at Woodlawn, Monroe county, on Thursday next, October 1st, between Gen. Prentiss, of this city, on the part of the Republicans, and Col. Sweitzler on the part of the Democracy.

The Hannibal *Courier* announces that the contract for the masonry and grading of the Hannibal & Moberly, properly known as the Hannibal & Central Missouri R. R., has been let to Messrs. W. J. Quealy & Co. The bridging contract has been awarded to Capt. G. O. Bishop.

A singular clue to the perpetrator of a murder has been found in the trial of Joel Martin for the murder of a man named Bob Maddox, at Liberty, Clay county. Maddox was shot mysteriously in the road. The wadding of the weapon with which he was shot was discovered to be a part of a letter which had been torn up for the purpose. Suspicion, for some reason, attached to Martin, and he was arrested. On searching his person fragments of a letter were found on him, it is said, corresponding to the paper forming the wad of the gun with which Maddox had been shot.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Lincoln and her son Tad passed through Pittsburg, on Monday, for Ohio.

Gen. Carl Schurz is to speak thirty-six times in Missouri during the month of October.

Geo. W. Childs, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, is going to Europe. He has scattered among his editors life insurance polices amounting to [illegible]000.

Comstock, the man who discovered the famous Comstock lode in Nevada, from which so much silver has been taken, sold it for a horse, when it was worth at least $30,000,000.

Fanny Janauschek, it is said in German theatrical circles, will probably settle permanently in the United States. It is rumored that she is engaged to a New York merchant.

The Central City *Register* says that Prof. Agassiz is delighted with his trip through Colorado. He finds confirmation of his glacial theory everywhere, attributing to it most of the canons of the mountains.

It is reported that the Chinese Embassy are treated with apparent indifference in England—a marked contrast with their treatment in this country, which is not likely to operate to the benefit of English interest in Asia.

A distinguished actress was lately introduced to a lawyer in New Orleans, who was not at all backward in sounding his own praise. "He is a very smart man," an acquaintance remarked soon afterward. "I know it," she replied, "he told me so himself."

Mr. Absalom McClure, of Peoria county, fell in a fit at Peoria, on Saturday, while attending to some business at the County Court room, the back of his head breaking one of the tiles in the floor. Medical aid was procured, and he was soon after apparently recovered.

Dr. L. A. Bianchini, a gray haired Italian homeopath, 65 years old committed suicide at the grave of his deceased wife, in Greenwood Cemetery, at New Orleans, a few days ago. Grief for the death of his wife, with whom he had lived happily for twenty-eight years, is supposed to have been the cause.

Reconstruction Unconstitutional—Decision of the Supreme Court.

From the New York Sun of Friday.

A well-known gentleman of this city was conversing with Gen. F. P. Blair, Jr., not long since, upon the power of Congress to reconstruct the South. General Blair warmly maintained that the reconstruction laws were unconstitutional, and that there was no authority in the National Government to endow negroes with the elective franchise in the conquered States. "You are mistaken," said his friend; "the Supreme Court has fully decided the question in favor of the power exercised by Congress."

"How so?" asked the General. "I never heard any such decision."

"I will give you the points," was

regret to find that the announcement of the death of Mr. W—— is a malicious fabrication."

A young lady who is visiting a country that is rather "difficult" in the matter of fences, informs us that she is not *acclimbatized*.

Mrs. Persimmons regards with concern the increase of the cattle plague, and sympathetically wonders if her husband will escape it.

A West street, New York, lager beer saloonist, posts a notice: "No money lent in sums less than $1,000,000 under any circumstances."

"Know thyself" is a Grecian maxim. The advantage of carrying it out is that you will always have an acquaintance at hand, if it isn't quite so gorgeous.

Rev. Dr. Bond, of Baltimore, reports that, when in Boston, he went to church, where he heard music which made him wonder how he got in without a ticket.

Somebody says the reason the words "no cards" are affixed to marriage announcements is because the party have played all their cards before marriage.

A lisping young lady, who is taking lessons of Mons.——, says: "The differeth between Alfred and a wittithithm ith that one ith *mon beau* and the other *bon mot*."

The ignorance of some persons in the matter of simple arithmetic, is perfectly astonishing. We know a man who has been engaged his whole life time in "looking out for number one."

In Nevada, a contemplative Digger Indian sat watching a party of base ball players, who seemed to be working very hard. Turning to one of them, he asked: "How much do you get one day?"

GEN. SINGLETON'S MEETING.

The Monmouth (Ill.) *Atlas*, referring to the gasconading reports communicated to the Quincy *Herald* concerning Gen. Singleton's meeting in the northern counties of this Congressional District, says:

Now, so far is all this from being true, we doubt whether there was ever such an intolerable "old plug" on the track for Congress. His meetings everywhere, so far as have been reported to us, have been like himself, profound failures. At Aledo he had a fair audience, mostly Republicans, who were attracted by the fun of the thing, as they are wherever Singleton speaks. At Keithsburg he had no meeting. In this place his audience might have numbered two hundred and fifty, and the seats in Claycomb's Hall were little more than *half filled*. At Spring Grove he hitched on to the "Harvest Home" pic-nic, and we are informed that his audience numbered about two hundred. If Mr. Singleton could have hired Bailey's circus to accompany him through the District, he would have good crowds. At Little York he had a school house very well filled, nearly all Republicans, many of whom could have made a better speech than Singleton. At Barr's school house there was no meeting, and the same was true at Young America. At Ellison his audience was less than fifty, and nearly all Republicans.

The above statements are based upon careful inquiries of different persons acquainted with the facts, and we have no doubt of their truth. Republicans of this county would not be at all unwilling to have Mr. Singleton stay here until election day, and they would make votes from his presence.

THE KU-KLUX.

Fiendish Murder of a Man and his Daughter in Kentucky.

Correspondence (Plato, Ky., Sept. 21) of the Chicago Tribune.

On last Saturday night, the 19th instant, some eight or ten Ku-Klux visited the house of a citizen of Pulaski county, Kentucky, by the name of Stephen Cummins, and in an engagement with him killed him and his daughter. He killed one of them dead on the ground and wounded another, who I have learned has since died. The one killed dead on the ground was one Rodney Adams, of Lincoln county, Kentucky. The crowd of Ku-Klux were from Crab Orchard, Kentucky, and vicinity. After they had killed Cummins, his daughter was lamenting over her dying father, and they shot her, putting the pistol almost against her person. Just before they left they went into the house to see if Cummins was dead. His wife was lamenting over her dead husband, and they ordered her with an oath to dry up or they would shoot her, and then turned to Cummins, where he lay dead on the floor, and shot him again, remarking that there was one d—d Abolitionist out of the way. I am informed that they had sent Cummins word that they were going to come and kill him if he did not leave the country. I suppose, then, he was prepared for them. I understand that they wounded his little son at the same time.

The same crowd of fiends have been committing such and like depredations in different parts of the country for the last twelve months. They are all returned rebel soldiers, now called Democrats.

rebellion to sustain slavery, we presume they were convinced that it was the duty of their brethren, the Illinois Democracy, to keep the "Dutch and Irish" in a similar condition, in order that the equilibrium might be maintained unbroken. Are there not some respectable German citizens of Quincy who remember that they were so indignant at this attempt to place them on an equality with negro slaves, that they refused to return to this city on the same boat with the orator?

IT has already been announced that Col. Robert M. Douglas, the oldest son of the late Senator Douglas, now a young man of some nineteen or twenty years of age, is a supporter by his voice, of General Grant for President. The Democratic papers speak sneeringly of the fact, but, only a few weeks ago, considered him of sufficient importance to claim falsely that he was in favor of Seymour and Blair. The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard*, of a late date gives the following relative to the Colonel's position as defined by himself in an eloquent speech before the recent State mass meeting of the Republican party:

"Col Robert M. Douglas, Private Secretary to Gov. Holden, was next called for, and responded in a short but able and eloquent speech. He said the Republican party was not governed by sectional prejudices, but was the champion of equal rights and equal laws for all. There was no path opened for him in a divided and distracted country. He was, therefore, for peace and union. He alluded in feeling terms to his father, repeated his dying message to his sons. "Tell them to obey the Constitution and laws of the country," and expressed his determination to heed his advice. He alluded in scathing terms to the bitter proscriptive spirit of the Conservative Democratic party, compared the two candidates for the Presidency, and looked forward with pleasure to the day when Grant and Colfax shall be inaugurated, when the star-spangled banner shall wave over a reunited country, and peace and happiness prevail. At the conclusion of his speech, three cheers were given for Col. Douglas, three for Gov. Holden and three for Gen. Abbott."

THE Quincy *Herald* says:

An old farmer, after hearing John M. Palmer, the Radical candidate for Governor, speak at Camp Point, a few days ago, responded as follows:

"The corn from which that peck of meal was made was raised on taxed land, plowed by a taxed plow, drawn by taxed horses, hitched with taxed gears. It was hoed with a taxed hoe, cultivated with taxed implements, gathered with a taxed wagon, drawn with taxed horses, thrown into a taxed crib, shelled on a taxed machine, measured in a taxed measure, taken in a taxed sack and ground on a taxed mill, sieved with a taxed seive, mixed in a taxed pan, stirred with a taxed spoon, salted with taxed salt, put into a taxed bake pan, laid out on a taxed plate, cut with a taxed knife, and, lastly, eaten by a pretty heavily taxed man.

"If it were not for the taxes you could buy a bushel of wheat for what that peck cost you."

Yes, and all such taxes are assessed and collected by Democrats for the benefit of a dominant Democracy and for Democratic purposes here in Adams county! The old farmer does not pay to the Federal Government one cent of direct tax on one of the articles named above, and never will, unless the Democratic platform becomes law. That provides that everything a man has, down to his wife's knitting needle, shall be taxed. Old farmers and all others understand this, and will act accordingly.

THE Alton *Democrat*, which is sadly distressed about many things, says:

"We have embodied the science of despotism and the essence of oppression in our Reconstruction policy, and every man who gives that policy his silent or active support, is virtually declaring for himself and his children that he has made slaves of others and is fit and ready to be a slave himself."

This is undoubtedly true of the Democratic "Reconstruction policy," since it involves the restoration of slavery. But the policy which the people propose to carry out is quite different, and insures peace and Union on the basis of freedom, justice and equal rights. So we see no use in the *Democrat's* making itself miserable about what the people are determined to prevent, however much it may labor to secure a different result.

How Southern rebels "accept the situation" is indicated by the following extract from a speech in reference to the Union men of the South, by Ben Hill, a prominent supporter of Seymour and Blair, in Georgia, and an acknowledged leader of the actors in the recent massacre at Camilla, in that State. He says:

"These men are false to their own race. They will deceive and demoralize your society. They are false to all. But there is one remark I wish the people to ponder well. *I hate them. It is a Christian duty to hate them. No man will ever get to Heaven unless he hates them.*"

The "heaven" to which Mr. Hill aspires will no doubt be peopled exclusively by rebels and presided over by the first great "rebel," Beelzebub, himself.

THE complete returns of the Vermont election give 27,253 Republican majority, the total vote being:

For Page, Republican	42,527
For Edwards, Democrat	15,274
Majority	27,253

The Republicans of the Green Mountain State say they will "go" 7,000 better than this, in November.

There were 157 deaths in Chicago last week.

where elections have been held this fall—indicates that this anticipation will be disappointed.

The Democracy profess to regard the result in the Fourth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth Districts as doubtful—conceding the other six, and, we suppose, the Congressman-at-large to the Republicans.—The only Districts with reference to which there is any ground for fair doubt, however, are the Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh, which were carried by the Democracy two years ago, by majorities ranging from 775 to 2,373—and perhaps the Thirteenth, where the Republican majority in 1866, was only 569.

But the best and most trustworthy intelligence which we receive from all parts of the State indicate that there will be a large relative increase of the Republican vote in all the doubtful Districts, while all that went for the Republicans in 1866, will go the same way this year by increased majorities. All depends upon Republicans doing their duty by going to the polls and getting out a full vote. If this is done, instead of losing a single District, there is strong ground for hope that we shall carry at least one, and perhaps two of the Districts which went Democratic in 1866.

The political skies were never brighter for the cause of true loyalty and Republicanism in Illinois than now. Work, faithful, energetic and earnest, only is needed to sweep the State by a majority which will rival that of the most Radical of the Eastern States, and surpass any other Western State.

SURRATT has at last been released from arrest under "the statute of limitations,' the ground being that more than two years transpired between the commission of his crime and the finding of the indictment against him for conspiracy. Although the District Attorney has given notice of an appeal from the decision, it is probable that nothing more will be heard of the case. There is not a particle of doubt in the mind of any unprejudiced man or woman that he was not merely guilty of the crime of conspiring to abduct President Lincoln, but that he was also in the secret of the assassins, if he did not participate in the assassination itself—of which very strong evidence was presented on the first trial. Yet he escapes, in the first place, on account of the impossibility of procuring a jury in Washington free from the taint of sympathy with treason, and, in the second place, on a legal technicality which gives him complete immunity from punishment in the face of the most conclusive evidence of his guilt. He will doubtless be advanced at once as a bright and shining light in the ranks of the Seymour-Blair Democracy, of whose principles he has given a practical exemplification.

DEMOCRATIC farmers, mechanics and laborers, do you wish to be taxed on your house and lot, and all your other property, even to the chair on which you sit and the knife and fork with which you eat, to pay the interest and principal of the national debt imposed upon the country by the treason of the rebel Democracy of the South? If you do, vote for Seymour and Blair, for they are pledged to do all this. Under a Republican Administration you now pay no direct tax to the National Government on these or any other property which you possess. But the Democracy are pledged to make you do so, and will, unquestionably, carry out that pledge if they elect their candidates.

GEN. JAS. SHIELDS, of the Union army during the early part of the war, has been nominated for Congress by the Democracy of the Sixth Congressional District of Missouri, but, it is reported, is giving serious dissatisfaction to the rebel Democracy of that section of the State by his failure to minister to their disloyal prejudices. The General begins to realize that, although a Democrat, his sympathy with treason is not sufficiently pronounced to give complete satifaction to the large majority of his supporters.

William Emerson, the last surviving brother of Ralph Waldo Emerson, died on the 6th, aged 68.

to insist upon our rights.

We beg Mr. Johnson, therefore, to forego his speech-making and give his attention to the real object of his mission, which is of quite a different character. He has stern work before him, if he secures the concession of our just rights on the "Alabama," and other embarrassing questions growing out of the rebellion. He has already "shown his hand" so freely, that the wily English statesmen with whom he has to deal, know pretty nearly what "cards" he holds, and it is exceedingly questionable whether they are as much disposed to concede the right to us now as twelve months ago. At all events, while dealing out his laudation, he has given no evidence of his quality as a diplomatist in grappling with these knotty questions, nor any indication of what he intends to demand, which is the practical part of the business. The only thing which he has demonstrated is, that he can talk glibly and euphemistically, but in the estimation of a Talleyrand or a Mirabeau, this would be considered but a secondary qualification for the business of diplomacy.

THE *Herald* of this city, in its issue of Sunday, sneeringly attempts to contrast the record of the leaders of its "Greenback" organization with that of the leaders of the Tanners, as follows:

A few days ago, Lieut. Col Thos. J. Heirs published a communication in this paper, (in which he stated that two thirds, if not three-fourths of these had served in the Federal army during the war, and that every man of them had an honorable discharge in his pocket. The boys are all here to speak for themselves. They fought faithfully during the war, but they were not in the division that allowed itself to be routed and all taken prisoners at every skirmish. They went in to fight, and when fighting was the order of the day, they fought—they fought to win, and they did win—they didn't fight to get to be taken prisoners, in order that they might come home to complain that they were not fed well. Of such are the greenback boys of Quincy. Take notice, gentlemen, Tanners! Who are you?—and who are your officers? Were your officers ever taken prisoners? Sometimes men are taken prisoners when they can't help it. But did any of your officers ever do any fighting either before or since they surrendered to the rebels, and not its rebel prisoners. If so, who?

We leave the public to judge of how much value is the testimony contained in the "communication" referred to above, in the light of testimony published in the local columns of this paper a few days ago.

So far as the record of the respective organizations are concerned, the 'Tanners' may well challenge the comparison. Their leaders are men who entered early into the war and fought it through, and who did not enlist in the last year of the war for the sake of the large bounty. They risked their lives upon the field, and some of them poured out their blood in the conflict with the men who are now laboring in concert with the Democracy of the North to secure the election of Seymour and Blair, or were starved in rebel dungeons by these same Democratic patriots.

But who are the leaders of the "Greenbacks" in Quincy?—who are their commanding officers? Will the *Herald* inform its readers when Messrs. Heirs and Butz, for instance, enlisted in the service, and what battles they were engaged in? Let us have the whole record. When it does so, there may be reason for vindicating the leaders of the "Tanners" from the aspersions of the *Herald*, and those who were in sympathy with treason throughout the whole war, but for the present their acts are their proudest vindication.

THE Chairman of the Maine Democratic Central Committee telegraphs that "the Democratic gain is 100 per cent., while the Republican gain is only 20 per cent. At this rate the redemption of Maine is only a question of time." This is well illustrated by the following letter:

SQUEDUNK, Me.

To C O'Lanus, Esq:

The election in the town has gone just as we expected. The Republicans have carried the town by an increased majority, but the heaviest proportionate gain has been on the Democratic side, as you will see by the figures

	1867.	1868.		1867.	1868.
Republican vote	50	60	Democratic vote	1	2
			Totals	51	62

THE Democratic papers are reading Gen. Dix out of the party, since the appearance of his letter in favor of Gen. Grant for the Presidency. Some of them even deny that he has been a Democrat within the last ten years. President Buchanan seems to have thought him one when he appointed him Secretary of the Treasury in 1861. But Gen. Dix's opposition to the rebellion has been too pronounced since the beginning of the war to allow of his longer being recognized as a Democrat.

It is reported that Queen Isabella has entered France.

tice, and those who vote the Democratic ticket this fall, whether they intend it or not, will vote to endorse the murders, and so it will be understood by the authors themselves, and by the people of the South generally. Who that has any regard for peace and order and the rights of the citizen, can vote in approval of such infamous crimes?

IN the book entitled "The Rebel War Clerk's Diary," the following appears:

"June 22, 1863.—To-day I saw the memorandum of Mr. Ould, of the conversation held with Vallandigham, for file in the archives. He (Mr. Vallandigham) says if we can only hold out this year, that the peace party of the North would sweep the Lincoln dynasty out of existence. He seemed to have thought that our cause was sinking, and feared we would submit, which of course would be ruinous to the party. But he advises strongly against any invasion in Pennsylvania, for that would unite all parties at the North, and strengthen Lincoln's hands so that he would be able to crush all opposition, and trample upon the constitutional rights of the people."

REGISTRATION has commenced in Louisiana. Advices from New Orleans state that it has been attended with considerable excitement in that city.

THE CAMILLA MASSACRE.

More Evidence of its Fiendish Atrocity—The Negroes Hunted Down with Blood-hounds and Shot in the Swamps.

Washington Special (Sept. 25,) to the Chicago Republican.

Gen. Howard to-day received an official report, through Gen. Sibley, from the Sub-Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau at Albany, Ga., of the late massacre at Camilla. As usual an entirely different version appears from that given by the Associated Press. A letter is enclosed from John Murphy, one of the whites, who was in the buggy with Pierce, the candidate for Congress, in which he says that the party were fired upon by the mob when entering the town. He says that he was followed out of the town by four mounted men, who overtook him and beat him over the head with a gun. Putney the other occupant of the buggy, was shot in the arm, and had several bullet holes through his clothes. He thinks there were 200 or 300 shots fired in all. Maj. Howard says that at ten miles from Camilla the mob was still pursuing and shooting the fugitives.

In a report written the next day, he says the affair at Camilla seems to have been a massacre.

A freedman, who was a prisoner at Camilla, but escaped during the night, says that he helped to remove one dead and four wounded freedmen from the road within a hundred yards of the Court House. The white men, his captors, boasted to new-comers of twelve freedmen killed in one pond near Dr. Dasher's, two miles from Camilla.

Another freedman took refuge in a swamp, where he lay concealed all night, with four others near him. He states that during the early part of the night, the white men were scouring the woods, shouting, cursing, and shooting the freedmen. The pursuers, he says, were accompanied by bloodhounds, and that he heard the cries and shrieks of the fugitives as they were caught by the dogs and shot. Two of the men near him becoming frightened, endeavored to escape, and both were shot within his hearing. He adds: "It was reported to me as late as 4 p. m. to-day, that up to 8 o'clock this morning, they were still pursuing the freedmen with horses and dogs. There has been intense excitement in town all day. The town has been filled with freedmen. They have swarmed about my office by hundreds. It has been difficult to restrain them from proceeding *en masse* to Camilla. I have addressed them, counselling peace and order, telling them that the offenders should be punished, and their lives protected; but I have no heart for my work. I felt no assurance that my promises would ever be fulfilled. The Mayor addressed them, as did some citizens, but the freed people scoffed at them and would not listen to them, and I had the whole burden to bear. At this hour, midnight, all is quiet."

He stated, in conclusion, that he would take the affidavits of wounded men and others, and prepare an official report.

Maj. Howard also sends a telegram Capt. Frank Gallagher, A. A. G., on the staff of Gen. Sibley, stating that unless ample protection is afforded the freedmen, he must respectfully and earnestly request to be relieved from further duty with the Bureau.

POLITICAL.

The Democrats are organizing clubs that style themselves "White Boys in Blue." What color did they wear during the war?

Every person engaged in the Sons of Liberty conspiracy to release rebel prisoners and overthrow the government, was a Democrat.

A poet in the New Orleans *Times*, in a campaign song to the Blair Guards, sings:

"All ye colored Democrats,
Our cause is just and bright,
Come join us in the issue,
And 'God defend the right!'
Seymour will protect you
In all that's just and fair,
And on the first of next November
With a vote for Frank P. Blair."

Gen. Clark entered the army, but it was on the rebel side, and served during the war. At its close he returned to Missouri, covered with the leprosy of treason, and at present resides there. Go to-day and ask him who he supports for President and Vice President, and he will say, Seymour and Blair. You and he are together politically, now. He takes you for his representative now. Did he go to you or you to him? How is it to be accounted for that he should so strenuously oppose Sherman for recommending to the favorable consideration of the public the "Helper book," and so cordially embrace you who also indorsed it? This, General, is a plain question, and deserves an honest answer. Somebody has changed. Has Clark been "reconstructed" or have you? If Clark, when and how was it done, and what is the evidence to support the statement? Does he, and the political class to which he belongs support you because they have adopted your life-long views and principles, or because they regard you as "reconstructed," and the best representative of their own? What cares Clark and his blood-stained conspirators for the Union? what care they for the Democratic party? Would they not rejoice to see both blown into a thousand fragments, if they could thereby establish a Southern Confederacy? and would they not willingly consent, after they had used you for their purpose, to let you go along with them? Would they not re-establish slavery to morrow if they could? Is it anything but the *power* of the North that keeps them in subjection? If that power is neutralized, how long will it be before they will declare for separation? There is no concealing truth in this matter, General, and it is useless to attempt it. The rebels support you and Seymour because they believe your election would result to their advantage. If they thought the election of Grant and Colfax would have that effect, they would be for them. They have always had a keen perception of their friends, and used them with an unsparing hand. Not one of them cares a fig for you, the Democratic party, or anything North, further than to subserve their ulterior purpose; and you know this, General, just as well as I do; and, with the fact staring you full in the face, you have gone over to them—have embraced your affinity; and may your Union be perpetual. Don't go back to plague your old friends. With Southern rebels Democracy has ever been, and is now, only a name. Their effort was to make that party recognize slavery as a national institution, and the doctrine of secession as constitutional. For its leanings to the South—for the willingness of too many of its leading men to grant that section all its demands, you denounced only a year or so ago the party as the "most corrupt party that had ever existed"—and since it has stepped down to pick you up as its candidate for Vice President, many think you more than half right. But then it was not the mass of the party that committed that act of shameless humiliation. It was Southern rebels and their Northern allies who obtained control of the party organization that did it. They alone are responsible for it.

But, General, I come back to the question, did Clark go to you, or you to Clarke? Are not his sentiments the same they ever were? Ask him if he was not a pro slavery man, and is not at heart still so, and he will say yes. Ask him if he endorsed the "Helper Book," and he will say no. Ask him if he does not believe in the right of Secession, and he will say yes. Ask him if he believes the United States did right in putting down the rebellion, and he will say no. Ask him if he should be treated as a patriot, and he will say yes, for you have taught him to say it. Ask him if he believes that the "lands" of rebels, which you asserted were to "*increase*" the public domain, should be seized and divided among the Union soldiers, and he will, of course, say no, as you *now* do. Ask him if he loves the Southern cause, and he will say, yes. Ask him if he loves the Union, and he will say, no. Yet he is for *you*, and so are all secessionists, of which he is but a type. I have not talked with him, but I know I represent the sentiments of his heart, and you know it, too. Still you will tell me he is "reconstructed"—changed—made a different man. His answer would be, he submits because he can't help himself. He accepts the situation from *necessity*, but not from choice, and he will occupy it just as long as he is forced to, but not a moment longer. And yet this is the man, and those entertaining like views and feelings, whom you and the New York Convention invite to come and share the authority of the Government with you! Alas! to what base use has the name of patriotism descended. Surely "the blind are leading the blind," and you all will fall into the ditch together. If you were all congregated in one mass to-day—(I mean the rebels and you and your friends in the North who aided to bring you forward,) and the question should be asked, "Are there any here who would betray the Union?" The response would hardly be, "Is it I?" "Is it I?" for fear the answer of Nathan to David would come back to each: "Thou art the man." If one entered your

It was you who led the war against slavery in Missouri. You who denounced the slaveholder, and plead for the liberty of the black race. Your former history in this regard is notorious. What do you say now? In your letter to James G. Broadhead, under date of June 30th, 1868, you call the blacks "idle negroes," and add "an army is maintained to protect these *vagabonds* in their outrages upon the ballot."

In your letter accepting the nomination for President, you call the negroes "ignorant" and "barbarous," and bewail in the most pathetic terms the restrictions placed by Congress on rebels, and condemn the privileges given to the freedmen. In your Omaha speech you call the negroes "semi-barbarians," &c.

You were once all on the side of the blacks. You are now all on the side of their late owners. There was formerly no words too strong to apply to the master, or too sympathetic to apply to the slave, exhausting in your denunciations of the former the whole vocabulary of epithets, and now applying them to the latter. If the negro is what you at present represent him to be, he is not fit for freedom, and was, and would be, dangerous as a slave. If, sir, you believe what you now say of him to be true, why did you struggle so long for his emancipation?—why did you want to liberate and throw upon the country four millions of "idle," "ignorant" "barbarians?" Will you tell us what you propose to do with the race? They must have some status, and what shall it be? Come, General, show your hand. Do you propose to remand them back to slavery, deport them, or, if neither of these, give them any rights except to use the hoe, and pass by the school-house? The question is a grave one, and we should like to be enlightened on it. I think you are somewhat committed by the record on the political branch of the subject, if we even pass by the lessons you have taught us for years and years past.

June 7th, 1865, a meeting was held, as I see reported, and have met with no contradiction, at Cooper Institute, New York, in which you participated, by making an address. You are therefore properly held responsible for its action. At that meeting the following resolution was adopted, so that in 1865 you invoked "the Federal and State Governments, and the people throughout the Union, to use all lawful means to establish a system of suffrage which should be equal and just to all, *black* as well as white."

THEN AND NOW.

"*Resolved* That we hold this truth to be self-evident, that he with whom we can trust the bullet to save the life of the nation, we can likewise intrust the ballot to preserve it; and we invoke the cooperation of the Federal and State Governments, and the people throughout the Union, to use all lawful means to establish a system of suffrage which shall be equal and just to all, black as well as white."

In 1868, because the negroes exercised the right of suffrage given to them by law, you say they are "vagabonds, committing outrages on the ballot box." Verily you [illegible] a strange man, and have a str[illegible] history. For the negro, and a[illegible] him—against the rebel and [illegible] him. In favor of taking his land [illegible] giving them to Union soldiers—then in favor of taking the government and giving it to them. Fighting to put down rebels—then proposing to fight to build them up. An anti-Democrat and a co-worker with them; a eulogist of Grant and a traducer of his character; a friend and enemy of Lincoln, a calumniator of Douglas and a courter of his friends; an assailant of the slaveholder and his embracer when he adds treason to his crime; a professed advocate of law and a recommender of its open violation; in short, everything, by turn, worse than even Phillips said of Napoleon, "a professed Catholic, he imprisoned the Pope." But I will do your sagacity the justice to say you always want a good fat office when you do turn. There are are as many different elements in your character as there were ingredients in the broth of the witches in Macbeth, and about as congruous.

You and the Hamptons and the Semmes' of the South have changed front on the negro question. They, in their speeches, are now addressing the negroes as "men," and insisting that their interest is mutual and identical. This is, I suppose, intended to get their votes for you. Whatever the motive, however, which prompts to the act, I warn you and them that you cannot get the negroes to vote with you at the approaching election and exclude them afterwards. You would be concluded by the act. I should think you would write at once to your new friends South to get up no more barbecus to secure the ballots of "*barbarians*" for you.

I. N. MORRIS.

Quincy, Sept. 16, 1868.

Col. Thos. Grosvenor, Democratic candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court of Cook county is charged with having branded, in his capacity as tobacco inspector, more tobacco than he made returns for.

At a meeting of the Labor Congress at New York, yesterday, the following officers were elected. President, W. H. Sylers; Vice President, G. H. Lucker and A. P. Davis; Secretary, John Vincent; Treasurer, A. W. Phelps. The female members voted the same as other members.

A somewhat remarkable case of child-birth occurred a few days since in this city. A Mrs. Martine gave birth to a son, and a week following was delivered of a daughter. Both children and parent are doing well.

Numerous robberies are reported on the railroad trains in this region during the last few days. A Mr. Ross, who had just returned from a visit to Indiana, on stepping off the train at Camp Point, on Monday last, lost $40. A Mr. Campbell, a farmer of Clayton, lost $400 while getting on the train at Quincy, on Thursday last.

Dr. Joseph N. McDowell, one of the oldest and most prominent Surgeons in the West, and founder of McDowell's Medical College, (known as "Gratiot Street Military Prison,) in St. Louis, died in that city, of congestive chills, at the age of 63 years, on Thursday last. He was an exceeding eccentric character and a little rebel during the war, acting as Surgeon General of Jeff. Thompson's army for sometime.

On Sunday morning last, at about three o'clock, John Bennett went to the house of a Mrs. Steen, in Havana, a place not of the most reputable character, and knocked at the door. After awhile he was admitted within, when some one fired at him with a shot gun, lodging the whole charge in his breast and inflicting a fatal wound. Bennett says the shot was fired by James Young, a lover of the daughter of Mrs. Steen. Mrs. Steen and her family insist that the deed was done by her son, a young man of about nineteen years of age, and supposed to be deficient in intellect. Young was arrested and placed under $1,000 bonds to await examination, and Young Steen is in jail.

THE SOLAR ECLIPSE.

Result of Observations at Aden—An Interesting Record.

A correspondent of the London *Times* gives the following account of the observation of the solar eclipse of the 18th of August, by the German astronomers, Dr. Weiss, Navigating Lieutenant Rhea, and an Austrian gentleman, at Aden, in South Arabia.

The weather for a week preceding the eventful 18th had been unusually cloudy for Aden, and prevented the *savants*, who had arrived at the beginning of August, from making as many observations as they would have wished. The mornings had been particularly trying, the sun rising among thick banks of purple gray clouds.

On the evening of the 17th, almost all the rank and fashion of Aden made an exodus to Marshag hill, the eastern promontory of Aden, where the German party were established with all their instruments. The night was very cloudy, and much anxiety was felt by all interested in the success of their observations. At gray dawn, however, and just before first contact, the banks of clouds separated into broad banks, occasionally shutting out a view of the eclipse. Totality commenced at 6 hours, 20 minutes, and 28 seconds in the morning, and lasted two minutes and 55 seconds, during which interval a most magnificent view of the phenomena was obtained, and four most successful photographs were taken.

The only planets and stars observed during the totality were Venus, Jupiter, and Sirius, which at once shows that the darkness was not great.

At the time of the totality the height of the tide was seven and a quarter feet, or for Aden a good average spring tide. The preceding spring tides (about a fortnight before) were very bad, the rise and fall not being more than four feet.

On first separation, a most beautifully soft light stole out from behind the moon, lighting up the sea and rocks of Aden in an indescribably beautiful manner.

The sun was, unfortunately, behind a cloud at the final separation, which could not be, therefore, determined within a second of time. The times were of:

	H.	M.	S.
Totality	6	20	28
First separation	6	22	23
Totality	0	2	05

The German party were delighted with all their experiments, and consider themselves amply repaid for their trouble. They had most superb instruments, and were particularly civil and obliging in explaining their use, mechanism, etc. Among the most interesting was a photographing telescope, which is made self-acting by means of a most ingenious clock-work mechanism, which, with the help of a simple pendulum and endless wheels, is so delicately adjusted as to counteract the motion of the earth, and to keep the telescope rigidly fixed on the star or planet during the ten or fifteen seconds required to receive the impression.

I send a rough representation of the corona. Its size was accurately measured by means of a telescope with small squares in the diaphragm. These valves can be exactly determined by experiments with the same telescope in the distance between known stars, which can be brought to scale.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant, A. G.

ADEN, Aug. 21.

trial of Joel Martin for the murder of a man named Bob Maddox, at Liberty, Clay county. Maddox was shot mysteriously in the road. The wadding of the weapon with which he was shot was discovered to be a part of a letter which had been torn up for the purpose. Suspicion, for some reason, attached to Martin, and he was arrested. On searching his person fragments of a letter were found on him, it is said, corresponding to the paper forming the wad of the gun with which Maddox had been shot.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Lincoln and her son Tad passed through Pittsburg, on Monday, for Ohio.

Gen. Carl Schurz is to speak thirty-six times in Missouri during the month of October.

Geo. W. Childs, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, is going to Europe. He has scattered among his editors life insurance polices amounting to $10,000.

Comstock, the man who discovered the famous Comstock lode in Nevada, from which so much silver has been taken, sold it for a horse, when it was worth at least $30,000,000.

Fanny Janauscheck, it is said in German theatrical circles, will probably settle permanently in the United States. It is rumored that she is engaged to a New York merchant.

The Central City *Register* says that Prof. Agassiz is delighted with his trip through Colorado. He finds confirmation of his glacial theory everywhere, attributing to it most of the canons of the mountains.

It is reported that the Chinese Embassy are treated with apparent indifference in England—a marked contrast with their treatment in this country, which is not likely to operate to the benefit of English interest in Asia.

A distinguished actress was lately introduced to a lawyer in New Orleans, who was not at all barkward in sounding his own praise. "He is a very smart man," an acquaintance remarked soon afterward. "I know it," she replied, "he told me so himself."

Mr. Absalom McClure, of Peoria county, fell in a fit at Peoria, on Saturday, while attending to some business at the County Court room, the back of his head breaking one of the tiles in the floor. Medical aid was procured, and he was soon after apparently recovered.

Dr. L. A. Bianchini, a gray haired Italian homeopath, 65 years old committed suicide at the grave of his deceased wife, in Greenwood Cemetery, at New Orleans, a few days ago. Grief for the death of his wife, with whom he had lived happily for twenty-eight years, is supposed to have been the cause.

Reconstruction Unconstitutional—Decision of the Supreme Court.

From the New York Sun of Friday.

A well-known gentleman of this city was conversing with Gen. F. P. Blair, Jr., not long since, upon the power of Congress to reconstruct the South. General Blair warmly maintained that the reconstruction laws were unconstitutional, and that there was no authority in the National Government to endow negroes with the elective franchise in the conquered States. "You are mistaken," said his friend; "the Supreme Court has fully decided the question in favor of the power exercised by Congress."

"How so?" asked the General. "I never heard any such decision."

"I will give you the points," was the answer.

"1. The Supreme Court has decided that the National Government has the same rights and powers as regards the States lately in rebellion as it would have toward States and Territories conquered in war with a foreign power.

"2. The Supreme Court decided years ago that in New Mexico, which we had just then conquered in the war with Mexico, the orders of General Kearny, the Military Governor of that Territory, had all the force of law and must be obeyed as such.

"3. Among these orders of General Kearny, in New Mexico, was a code of laws, which he promulgated some time about 1847, by which the right of suffrage was conferred upon all males of lawful age, *without distinction of color*, negroes included.

"4. This code, which was thus imposed on New Mexico by the military power, the Supreme Court decided to be the rightful law of the Territory, until it should be set aside by express act of Congress.

"5. The apparent author of this negro suffrage code was Francis P. Blair, Jr., whose name was attached to it as Attorney General of the Territory."

"That's true," responded General Blair, "but I didn't suppose any d——d black Republican knew it."

The following little letter is from the pen of a distinguished Democratic chief, who, when last heard from, was at White Sulphur Springs, endeavoring to bewilder our good friend Rosecrans. We have not seen it in the New York *World*. We suggest that this is a good campaign document, and respectfully request the *World* to publish it:

"*Hon E. W. Miles, Richmond, Va:*

"Has the bill for the execution of Abolition prisoners, after January next, been issued? Do it, and England will be stirred into action. It is high time to proclaim the black flag. After that period let the execution be with the garrote.

"G. T. BEAUREGARD.

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The Weekly Whig,

—AND—

REPUBLICAN.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1868.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL.

President......................Ulysses S. Grant.
Vice President..................Schuyler Colfax.

ILLINOIS STATE TICKET.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Gustavus Koerner,	6—Joseph O. Glover,
Thomas J. Henderson,	7—J. W. Blackburn,
Stephen A. Hurlbut,	8—Samuel C. Parks,
1—Lorenz Brentano,	9—D. G. Tunnicliff,
2—Jesse S. Hildrup,	10—John D. Strong,
3—James McCoy,	11—Edward Kitchell,
4—Henry W. Draper,	12—Chas. F. Springer,
5—Thomas O. Frost,	13—Daniel W. Munn.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor......................JOHN M. PALMER.
Lieut Governor..................JOHN DOUGHERTY.
Secretary of State..............EDWARD RUMMEL.
Treasurer.......................ERASTUS N. BATES.
Auditor.........................CHARLES E. LIPPINCOTT.
Attorney General................WASHINGTON BUSHNELL.
Penitentiary Com's..............ANDREW SHUMAN, JOHN REID, ROBERT E. LOGAN.

CONGRESSIONAL.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

At Large—Gen John A. Logan, of Jackson.
1st Dist.—N. B. Judd, of Cook.
2d Dist.—J. F. Farnsworth, of Kane.
3d Dist.—E. B. Washburne, of Jo Daviess.
4th Dist.—John B. Hawley, of Rock Island.
5th Dist.—E. C. Ingersoll, of Peoria.
6th Dist.—B. C. Cook, of Lasalle.
7th Dist.—J. H. Moore, of Macon.
8th Dist.—S. M. Cullom, of Sangamon.
9th Dist.—L. T. Rose, of Fulton.
10th Dist.—Jona. B. Turner, of Morgan.
11th Dist.—Gen. James S. Martin, of Marion.
12th Dist.—J. B. Hay, of St. Clair.
13th Dist.—Green B. Raum, of Massac.

ADAMS COUNTY TICKET.

For Representative...Gen Wm A. Schmitt, of Quincy.
" " ...John P. Starrett, of Payson.
" Circuit Clerk....Geo. W. Cyrus, of Camp Point.
" Sheriff..........O. J. Ralph, of Ursa.
" Coroner..........Eli Engle, of Quincy.

FOR MEMBER OF STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.
13th District.......JOHN M. FERRIS, of Hancock.

FOR PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.
15th Judicial District...L. E. EMMONS, of Quincy.

MISSOURI STATE TICKET.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

CARL SCHURZ,	J. D. HINES,
1. Chauncey I. Filley,	5. Thos. E. Bassett,
2. George Husmann,	6. Lewis Georges,
3. E. S. Waterbury,	7. Lewis H. Wetherby,
4. S. A. Boyd,	8. W. L. Wentz,
9. Theodore Bruere.	

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor......................JOSEPH W. McCLURG.
Lieutenant Governor...........EDWIN O. STANARD.
Secretary of State............FRANCIS RODMAN.
Treasurer.....................W. Q. DOLLMEYER.
Auditor.......................DANIEL DRAPER.
Register of Lands.............JOSEPH H. McGEE.
Attorney General..............HORACE B. JOHNSON.
Supreme Judges................DAVID WAGNER, PHILEMON BLISS, H. A. CLOVER.

GRANT AND COLFAX.

The Weekly Whig For 1869.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO OUR CAMPAIGN SUBSCRIBERS

We have a large number of readers for the campaign whom we would like to retain as regular subscribers. We therefore make them this liberal proposition:

For $2 remitted to us at any time *before* November 14th (when campaign subscriptions expire) we will continue to forward the paper until December 31, 1869, without intermission, thus giving to each campaign subscriber a *premium of six extra copies.* We hope they will all decide to go with us through the first year of Gen. Grant's administration.

Address: "QUINCY WHIG, Quincy Illinois."

THE PISTOL AND THE BLUDGEON AS A POLITICAL ARGUMENT.

Events almost daily transpiring, not only in the Southern States, but likewise in the North, indicate a disposition on the part of a large class of the Democratic party to substitute the pistol and the bludgeon almost exclusively in the place of political argument. This is the meaning of the recent wholesale murder by a rebel mob of loyal citizens of Georgia, at Camilla in that State, for the crime of simply meeting in a peaceable manner to discuss political issues and consider the condition of the country. It is the meaning of most of the matter which we find in the rebel newspapers of the South, and moreover the essential principle of Frank Blair's Brodhead letter and his letter of acceptance, while the massacre at Camilla and similar outrages which have occurred elsewhere, are attempts to carry that principle into practical effect.

But this spirit is not confined alone to the Southern States. However it may have been in the past, in the dastardly act of shooting in the midst of a Republican meeting in this city, on Saturday evening last, we have the demonstration that the effort is being made to put in force the principle which it inculcates in the North also.

Such events give evidence of a purpose to elevate the pistol, the bowie-knife and the bludgeon—the instrumentalities of the mere despotic law of brute force—to a dominant place in American politics, the position which they occupied in the defence of slavery before the war. It has been illustrated on a broad scale at Memphis, New Orleans, Mobile, and more recently in the Camilla affair, and on a smaller scale in numberless assas-

DISGRACEFUL ASSAULT UPON OUR GERMAN CITIZENS.

We copy in full, from the Quincy *Herald* of Sunday morning last, the following in reference to the German mass meeting at the Skating Rink, in this city, on Saturday evening last, to listen to Gov. Kœrner on the political issues of the day:

Quincy was thrown into more than considerable excitement last night at an early hour by the appearance in her public streets of Quincy's branch of Washburn's Menagerie. With burning torches and Grant harness, the animals numbering about one hundred, with their war cry of he haw, he-e-e, h-a-w he, haw haw haw, breaking the stillness of the hour, they executed a flank movement and—had there been enough of them—would have surrounded the square. A dozen of the animals were strapped to the backs of the same number of the more sagacious animals—horses—and led the van. Following the horses came a number of trained animals, in whose paws ye musical instrument known as ye hurdy-gurdy was being worked to its utmost capacity, playing an accompaniment to a "new song," "Tramp, Tramp, the Boys are Marching." This was done, we presume, to let the people know that the demonstration was intended to represent a march of "the boys." A crooked course was adopted by the moving column, in order to accommodate a large number of the "marchers," who, through a spiritual influence, were unable to go "straight." The column moved around the square in its crooked way, and then went down to the Skating Rink to hear one of their lights, a *big animal, known in his native country, by those who captured him, as of the Kroener species.* He exerted himself hugely, and, of course, made several bits with his voracious mouth at the best bait heaved in sight. The democracy were complete "chawed" up, much to the satisfaction of the speaker, as well as the little animals who could not get a bite. As a democratic "chowist," the Kroener proved a failure, although *the little animals* were much pleased, and gave vent to their feelings by repeated "hau-he's." Grant was loudly called for, but not being present, as a matter of course, could not respond. The assemblage retired from the rink with their hearts overflowing with pat-riot-ism and aching voids, which were about all filled at a later hour. Upon the whole, *the little animals*, with their pin-a'fores, were a perfect fizzle, inasmuch as they failed to elect Grant last night. There was more leather in the procession than we have seen in many a day, counting aprons and heads.

It is not to be expected, perhaps, that an opposition paper (least of all the *Herald*) should fairly or correctly report a Republican meeting, but the above descends to a depth of vulgarity, malignity and indecency which we have not seen surpassed in any sheet published out-side of the boundaries of the late rebel "Confederacy." This is the mode in which German citizens of all parties, who had assembled in an orderly and proper manner to hear political issues discussed by one of their countrymen, are assailed in order to deter them from listening to Republican speakers hereafter. Even Gov. Koerner, one of the most highly respected and scholarly citizens of Illinois who has held the second office in the gift of the people of the State—having been elected thereto by Democratic votes—was not safe from personal insult, because he was too patriotic to act with the party in harmony with treason.

We do not believe there is any respectable German citizen of Quincy—whatever may be his political associations—who does not heartily condemn and despise so insolent an attack upon themselves and their countrymen for daring to listen to a Republican speech. Democracy must be hard-pressed, indeed, when such vituperation is resorted to as an answer to argument—for it would be a burlesque to call such displays of malignity humor. It is of a piece, however, and scarcely less honorable than the cowardly act of the would-be assassin who, on the same evening, fired into the Rink in the midst of an audience composed of men, women and children.

FRANK BLAIR AS A KNOW-NOTHING.

Some of the revolutionary Blair organs appear to be greatly distressed lest complete justice will not be done to our foreign-born citizens, if the Republican party should successful in the approaching election. They seem, however, to totally overlook the following oath taken by Frank Blair in 1854—at least they have had nothing to say about it since Blair joined the party of treason and declared in favor of revolution. Read it:

I, Francis P. Blair, of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, a native-born citizen of the United States, and of Protestant faith, in the presence of Almighty God and these witnesses, do solemnly promise and swear that I will not vote nor give my influence for any man, for any office in the gift of the people, *unless he be an American-born citizen, in favor of Americans ruling America, nor if he be a Roman Catholic.*

In the presence of Almighty God and these witnesses, I do solemnly and sincerely swear that I will, *when elected or appointed to any official station conferring on me the power to do so, remove all foreigners, aliens, or Roman Catholics from office or place, and that I will in no case appoint such to any office or place in my gift.*

In the light of the above oath and the principles which it implies, let our foreign-born citizens read the following speech actually made by the same individual—all denials to the contrary notwithstanding—at a Fenian banquet in St. Louis, in 1866:

"GENTLEMEN. I am with you heart and soul, and heartily say, 'God bless the Finnegans,' [A voice, 'Fenians, General.'] 'I know what I am talking about, and say Fin-ne-gans.' [Laughter and confusion.] And I say that I hope to see the cause flourish and prosper, and I shall bless the day when Ireland is governed by Irishmen. In accomplishing this laudable undertaking I will do all I can to assist you. I will place myself, if need be, at your head, march with you to Staten Island, oversee your embarkation, will stand on the most elevated bluff of the coast, and, as you raise the green emblem over the stars and stripes, while your steamers, under full headway, are turning their prows to the East, I will say, 'Good bye,' God bless you, and may you be successful in your undertaking. May you lift the English lion out of his boots, and wrest from his grasp the emerald gem of the sea; but whether or not you shall succeed in this endeavor, *may you each and all remain in Ireland or elsewhere, and never again set foot on these shores! You are wanted there, and we can get along without you!*'

The oath and the speech are in exact harmony with each other. Not only Irishmen who were so politely complimented in the famous "Finnegan" speech, but all other foreign-born citizens will do well to remember that this oath is still binding upon the Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency, and that unless renounced, he still stands pledged, not only to discriminate against foreigners or Catholics in voting for office, but if elected, to remove all

REBELS RULING THROUGH THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The Chicago *Times* is exceedingly indignant in view of the following extract from a speech by Gov. Baker, of Indiana, in one of his recent discussions with Senator Hendricks. Gov. Baker's speech is reported as follows:

He charged the Democratic party with threatening to trample under foot the reconstruction acts of Congress as unconstitutional, and called attention to the inconsistency of such men as Wade Hampton, who had fought four years to destroy the Constitution, putting into the Democratic platform a declaration that all the reconstruction acts of Congress were revolutionary, and null and void.

Upon this the *Times* says:

It is charged that "such men as Wade Hampton" put into the Democratic platform a declaration. Suppose they did. If the declaration was a proper and true one, involving an issue of importance to the country at the present time, what matters it who put it in?

The statement about putting a declaration into the Democratic platform is based upon the testimony of Wade Hampton himself. He boasted that he inserted the only declaration in the platform that means anything—the declaration that the "Reconstruction acts of Congress are usurpations, and therefore unconstitutional, revolutionary and void." Thus, Hampton's own declaration sustains the charge of Gov. Baker, and with it we do not see that the *Times* makes any issue.

But the *Times* even more distinctly applauds Hampton's position and engages in his defense. It says:

Wade Hampton was a rebel. He was a brave and skillful General in the rebel army. He is an honest, frank, and true man. He is a representative man. He represents the political feelings and wishes of two-thirds of a population comprising twelve millions of American citizens. If the white men of the South are to be permitted to have a voice in the Government,—if it be politic and just to try and bring those men back to respect and love for the Government by dealing with them justly and kindly,—why should not Wade Hampton have something to say about the policies by which such a result can be and ought to be reached? Will the blatant demagogues who are continually blathering about Wade Hampton answer this question?

"Wade Hampton was a rebel," says the *Times*; and, *therefore*, (does it mean to say?) "he is an honest, frank and true man." Quite likely, for the *Times* has ever been more in sympathy with the object of its panegyric, than with the patriotic men opposed to him. That "he is a representative man," will not be questioned. He is "representative" of those who attempted to overthrow the Government by treason and open rebellion, and of those who now seek the same result by voting for Seymour and Blair. Indeed, he and his associates boast that the triumph of the Democratic party at the approaching election will accomplish what they failed to do by a war of rebellion, and the *Times*, while boasting that he is a representative of the rebel Democracy of the South who seek this result, does not deny that he has properly stated the consequences of a Democratic victory.

Nothing is more apparent, not only from the vaunting speeches of Hampton and his colaborers, but from the discussions of Democratic presses themselves, than that a Democratic triumph, this fall, means a restoration to power of the Democratic leaders of the South. It means more than that. It means a restoration to power of the leaders in the late rebellion without a single crime repented of or a single heresy renounced. Those who vote in support of the Democratic party and its candidates, assist to place rebels in power—for they already rule in the counsels of that party. Can any loyal man, any who ever sympathised with the cause of Constitutional Government and with the men who periled their lives in its defense, with his eyes wide open to the consequence of his vote, willingly assist in bringing about such a result?

HON. JOHN T. MORTON, for many years editor and proprietor of this paper, but now of Topeka, Kansas, was nominated, on the 23d inst., as the Republican candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court of the Third Judicial District of that State. Mr. Morton has, during the past few years, been repeatedly elected Chief Clerk of the Kansas House of Representatives, and this new evidence of the people's confidence and approbation in his advancement to a more important position, will give additional gratification to a large circle of friends in this vicinity. The Topeka *Leader*, referring to his nomination, says:

Mr. Morton will make a most popular Judge. He has the happy faculty of retaining, as well as acquiring public confidence; hence the opposition upon his retirement from the bench will be as insignificant as that with which he has lately contended. We therefore conclude as we began, with an expression of the pleasure it gives us to note the success of a good lawyer, a genial gentleman, a skillful politician, and a respectable marksman.

THE revolt in Spain seems to be daily growing more serious. Notwithstanding contradictory reports, the insurgents are evidently gaining ground in nearly all directions. Gen. Prim was expected at Barcelona, which would be the signal for raising the standard of revolt there, while Madrid and Saragossa are reported to be ripe for joining the insurgents. At the latest dates, a battle was hourly expected between the revolutionists and the royal troops near Cordova, but the frequent defections of the latter show that they are in sympathy with the revolutionary movements and cannot be relied upon. The report of the abdication of Queen Isabella is undoubt-

WHO SHOT AT BARNEY ARNTZEN?

Who shot at Barney Arntzen, Esq., "the distinguished German orator of Illinois," promises to become as puzzling a question to the Democracy of this section, as which "Singleton" received the $13,000 from Barrett, the agent of the rebel commissioners in Canada. The "distinguished German orator" himself seems to have been totally ignorant of the fact that he had been in danger, until his attention was called to it by the *Herald* two days afterwards; and the effect upon his nerves on the discovery must have been painful in the extreme.

We have a theory to suggest in regard to the matter which we commend to the attention of Mr. Arntzen's Democratic friends. The perpetrator of the outrage was undoubtedly some rebel "bushwhacker" who, having been struck by the remarkable resemblance of Mr. Arntzen to Senator Douglas, and imagining that the great champion of the "Nebraska Bill" had risen from the dead as a Radical orator, was resolved to be revenged upon him for his last speech declaring that there could be "but two parties in this country—patriots and traitors." So desperate was his determination, that he fired into the midst of a crowd composed promiscuously of men women and children, with the satisfaction of knowing that if he failed to hit the mark, he would be almost certain to kill some other Radical among those who surrounded him. What must have been the depth of his contrition when he discovered that he was not firing at the "Little Giant," but only at his "counterfeit resemblance," we leave our readers to judge. And this feeling must have been heightened when he listened to Mr. Arntzen championing the cause of Democracy on the 29th.

"Some men are born great," says Shakspeare; "some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them." Mr. Arntzen is evidently one of the latter class, who has suddenly found himself famous from the mere accident of having been present at a Radical meeting and been mistaken for the dead Douglas. This is not the first instance, however, in which honors have been appropriated by some one else than the one for whom they were intended.

But the *Herald* authoratively announces that there must be "no more shooting at Arntzen," however often the perpetrator may repeat his crime by shooting into the midst of Republican assemblies; and as the word of that paper is law with the Democracy, we presume that none of its followers will ever again commit the egregious blunder of mistaking Mr. Arntzen for the dead Douglas, and that he is consequently safe from assassination in future.

JACKSONVILLE seems to have been the scene of the most disgraceful rowdyism on Tuesday of last week, on the occasion of a Democratic meeting to hear O'Brien, the Democratic candidate for Congress from the State-at-large. Delegations of "Greenbacks" from Springfield and other points were present, who having imbibed freely, became riotous, and the police found it necessary to the peace of the city to arrest some of their number. A large portion of crowd then gathered around the calaboose and threatened to tear it down in order to release their comrades, but the determination of the police and the advice of some of their leaders prevented them from putting their threat into execution. A large number of "Greenbacks" from abroad took their dinner at a restaurant in town, and then refused to pay for it, leaving the proprietor minus a considerable sum, and the *Journal* states that local committee, when called on, refused to pay the bill. Altogether, such a day of rioting was probably never known in the "Athens of Illinois." But such is Copperhead Democracy.

SOME of the papers are publishing the statement that the following resolution is to be submitted to the vote of the people at the November election, to decide for or against its ratification as a part of the State Constitution:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Illinois, two-thirds of the members elect to each House agreeing thereto, that the following amendment be and the same is hereby proposed to the Constitution of the State of Illinois, as an amendment to section seven of the ninth article:

"That the General Assembly shall have no power to release the Illinois Central Railroad Company from its obligation to pay into the State Treasury either the tax or the percentum of the gross receipts of the Illinois Central Railroad and branches, as stipulated in its charter."

The resolution was introduced in and adopted by the last Legislature, but according to the Constitution must have passed two consecutive sessions of the Legislature before being submitted to the vote of the people. It is therefore a mistake that it is to be voted on in November. Instead it will come before the Legislature at its session next winter for re-adoption, and if adopted, will be voted on by the people in 1870.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Comparatively little is being said about the election in Pennsylvania, which takes place on the 13th of October, but our Republican friends there seem confident of success, while the Democracy tacitly concede that result. Well-informed persons state that the changes from the Democratic to the Republican ranks there have been more numerous than in any other State, while the organization of the Republicans is complete, and they predict that the result will be not merely a Democratic defeat, but a complete rout. Gov. Curtin was in New York a few days ago, and, in an interview with Mr. Dana, of the New York *Sun*, reported "that the Keystone State will give such a majority for the Republicans in October as will crush the hope out of all opposition to Grant in November, who, he predicts, will then carry the State by not less than 50,000. He does not regard the canvass as the work of politicians, but of the people, who are determined to have Grant and peace."

AN APPEAL TO BE LET ALONE.

The rebel majority in the Georgia Legislature, while sympathising with their friends, the perpetrators of the late Camilla massacre, are evidently alarmed lest that affair should have a bad effect upon the prospects of Seymour and Blair, and have adopted a series of whining resolutions much in the spirit of the "let us alone" cry of a few years ago. They declare that the people of Georgia, since the war closed, have conducted themselves in accordance with the acts of Congress—a policy which, if the statement were true, would not be in accordance with Frank Blair's Brodhead letter and the Democratic platform declaring the Reconstruction acts "unconstitutional and void." They profess to deprecate inflammatory appeals to negroes and abusive political prints and speeches," but do not condemn, even by implication, inflammatory appeals addressed to rebels exciting them against the freedmen. They protest against publications calculated to produce "impressions abroad that there is little protection in Georgia for life or security for person or property"—and yet do nothing to vindicate the reputation of the State when both are assailed and sacrificed. On the contrary, they justify the acts of assassination, as proved by their action in the Camilla affair.

They also assert, that it is the purpose of the white people of Georgia "to faithfully protect the negro race in the enjoyment of all the rights and privileges and immunities guaranteed him by the Constitution and the laws of the United States and the Constitution and laws of this State," but apparently object most strenuously to the negro protecting himself, and insist that if he will not accept their proffered "protection," they have a perfect right to shoot him down in the streets or hunt him down in the swamps with blood-hounds. They further declare that "it is no purpose of any party of the State to impair the constitutional rights of the people to peaceably assemble for the consideration of any matter, or to obstruct any portion of the people in the enjoyment of any other constitutional right or privilege," upon which profession the Camilla masacre and the action of the Legislature thereon furnishes a most instructive commentary. These are more conclusive than whole pages of such protestation as the Georgia rebels and their friends may now choose to put forth.

With their hands still red with the blood of their innocent, unresisting and unarmed victims, these traitors beseechingly ask to be "let alone." In the same spirit, the thief and the murderer, when they have committed their crimes, ask to be "let alone" in the enjoyment of the consequences of their deeds.

THE card of Geo. H. Pendleton, published in the telegraphic dispatches a day or two ago, relates to a letter which he was charged with having written to some one in Texas in which the Democrats of that unreconstructed State are urged to vote for President, notwithstanding their legal inability, and promising that they would be sustained by the Democracy of the North. The fact that Mr. Pendleton has thought the letter worthy of denial, indicates that he does not approve the policy which it recommended. We are gratified to learn that he is opposed to the revolutionary and illegal scheme advocated by many Democratic orators and presses, of voting for President in the unreconstructed States, and then, if their votes are rejected, renewing the rebellion. How long Mr. Pendleton will be permitted to remain in the Democratic party, while repudiating a Democratic principle, remains to be seen. It is a somewhat curious fact that a number of Copperhead papers, including the Chicago *Times* have endorsed the

GEN. LOGAN AT MT. STERLING.

Gen. Logan's meeting at Mt. Sterling, on Tuesday last, is represented to have been a most successful affair. Brown, Schuyler, Cass, Pike and Adams counties were represented by thousands of their citizens, forming a procession, when organized, of two miles in length. There were many beautiful devices, one of which was a representation of the Goddess of Liberty surrounded by young ladies in costume, representing the States of the Union. There were also three hundred ladies and gentlemen on horseback, in the procession, which contributed largely to the success of the demonstration. It is estimated that seven to eight thousand persons were present.

Gen. Logan delivered one of his most powerful and telling speeches in the afternoon, and was followed by Gen. Bane and other speakers in the evening. The Lombard Glee Club was also present, and gave some of their most inspiring, soul-stirring music. "Little Briudle" is waking up and will give a good account of herself in November.

"RADICAL OUTRAGES."

The following appears in the Chicago *Times* of Tuesday morning, as a special dispatch from this city. Its origin will be readily detected.

QUINCY, Ill., Sept. 28.—On last Saturday night, at the skating rink here, at a large Republican meeting, listening to Gov. Koerner, whilst B. Artzen, Esq., the distinguished German orator of Illinois, who has been appointed by the democratic State central committee to stump the State against Koerner, was engaged in taking notes of the speech, he was fired upon by some radical, the ball passing about six inches from his head, and going through the sleeve of a listener. It is considered here to be a radical outrage, and, indeed, an attempted assassination of Artzen by some unknown radical partisan. Both are regarded as the best German speakers in the State.

Mr. Arntzen's experience is another evidence of the truth of the Shakspearean maxim, that "Some men are born great; some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them." He went to sleep on Saturday night, the humble private citizen, only conscious of his striking physical resemblance to the late Senator Douglas; but he awoke forty-eight hours afterward, to find himself "the great shot at," and his name upon the lips of hundreds of readers who had hitherto been in hapless ignorance of "the distinguished German orator of Illinois." He is even regarded as the equal of Gov. Koerner, whom the Quincy *Herald* speaks of as a "little animal."

But Mr. Arntzen is not free from the misfortunes which have beset other heroes before him. He awakes to find himself famous, it is true, in consequence of the mere accident of his attendance upon a Republican meeting, but then like thousands who have spilled their blood upon the field for their country, he is doomed to the misery of finding his name "misspelled in the *Gazette*." Evidently his fame had not before extended to Chicago, else the *Times* would not have been guilty of the inexcusable offence of mis-spelling his noble patronymic. Who of those who shall hereafter listen in wrapt attention to the eloquence of "the distinguished German orator of Illinois," will recognize in Barney Arntzen the "great shot at" of the Chicago *Times* and Quincy *Herald*?

But our object in this is to call attention to the character of "Radical outrages," of which we see so much in the columns of Copperhead papers, the large majority evidently being of a piece with that against Barney Arntzen—mere trumped up charges, and known to be such by none better than by the authors themselves.

A COPPERHEAD sheet, which flies the names of Seymour and Blair at the head of its columns, refers to the Camilla horror, where, as far as ascertained, "from seventy-five to one hundred persons were slaughtered," in the following heartless and truculent manner

"The negroes, under their carpet-bag leaders, marched to Camilla, Georgia, on the 19th instant, armed and equipped, and supplied with rations, *to persuade the white people to vote for Grant and Colfax.* THE MEETING WAS A FAILURE, THE NEGROES RETURNING WITH FEWER VOTES THAN THEY TOOK WITH THEM."

What wonder is it, when assassination is thus openly applauded and exulted over, that the followers of such a party are encouraged to fire into peaceable Republican assemblies, as at the Skating Rink in this city last Saturday evening? And yet these crimes, containing in themselves the very essence of cold-blooded, unprovoked, cowardly murder, are turned into a jest or openly approved by the organs of the party whose members commit them—a direct invitation to the perpetrators to repeat the atrocity with the compromise that they shall be shielded from punishment and rewarded with the honor of heroes. When decent, respectable Democrats fail to rebuke such crimes with evidence of their condemnation, they become participants in their guilt, and invoke anarchy and assassination throughout the land.

THE *Freeman's Journal*, of New York, one of the most bitter peace organs during the war, is disgusted with Seymour, and alarmed at the prospect of impending defeat. Hear

THE MAINE ELECTION.

The official vote of Maine shows the following comparative result for 1867 and 1868:

	1868.	1867.
Chamberlain..................	75,835	57,102
Pillsbury....................	55,431	45,220
Majorities...................	20,404	11,882

It will be seen from these figures that the Republicans have increased their vote since last year, 18,733, while that of the Democracy has been increased 10,211. Yet the Democracy insist that their increase is in greater ratio. How long, at this rate of increase, it will take them to obtain entire control of the State is not a difficult problem to solve. They are exceedingly unhappy because the Republican majority is not greater—they insist that it should have been 30,000, at least. They may make themselves easy, however, as the standard of 30,000 will be reached in November.

THE NEW ORLEANS RIOT.

A telegraphic dispatch from New Orleans, a few days ago, made mention of a riot in that city between two rival political demonstrations, but as usual with dispatches from that city, endeavored to create the impression that the fault was wholly with the negroes. We now have before us an account of the affair, in the New Orleans *Republican* of the 23d ult., which puts a wholly different face upon the matter. The *Republican* says:

The disturbance on Canal street last evening was a fair sample of what the Democratic journals are in the habit of calling "negro riots," but which should in truthfulness be called "massacres of negroes."

The riot of July, 1866, was the same thing upon a larger scale; and as then the Democratic organs strained every nerve and exercised their utmost ingenuity to excuse the butchery, so now they strive to make the country believe that the bloody business of last night was begun and carried on by the Republicans.

In answer to this, we have only to point to the dead body of the Republican who was slain in Canal street—to the undoubted fact that the first shots were fired by Democratic rioters from the gallery of the restaurant, and that almost simultaneously some half dozen shots were fired at the procession from the corner of Rampart street.

The Republican procession was peaceful, and when the difficulty began, endeavored, in accordance with standing instructions, to avoid a conflict.

It was followed and attacked by Democratic clubs, and a fitting finale, the chairman of the Democratic Parish committee went to the City Hall, after all disturbance had ceased, and attempted to sound by telegraph the general fire alarm, as he said, "to call out the citizens to put down this riot."

We can all fancy what is meant by calling out "citizens" to put down a riot which has already come to an end.

The philosophy of the whole thing is simply this: That the Democracy of Louisiana do not recognize the right of a Republican procession to parade at all! they call letting it alone "forbearance," and counsel an abstinence from attack only as a measure of temporary policy. The slightest pretext suffices for a bloody battle, and they are ready to make any street fight for a general massacre.

Another Letter from General John A. Dix.

The following is an extract from a private letter written by General Dix, in reference to the Presidency. It was written several days subsequent to the letter recently published:

"PARIS, Sept. 8.

" * * * * I have taken pains to contradict the statement in some of the newspapers that I am in favor of Seymour's election to the Chief Magistracy of the Union. If I were at home I should oppose him by all fair and honorable means. I know him well; and it is my sincere belief that his want of firmness would renew the dissensions which have brought so much evil on our country. Indeed, I do not think he has any of the qualifications which are indispensable to maintain the public tranquillity at this juncture. I have great confidence in General Grant's honesty, good sense, sound judgment, moderation, steadiness of purpose and disinterested patriotism; and I believe the speedy restoration of the Union to its constitutional and harmonious action depends very largely on his success.

"It is hardly necessary to add that I am in favor of paying in specie the debt contracted to save the Union, and that the resolution of the Fourth of July Convention to pay the larger proportion of it in paper constitutes in my mind an insuperable objection to the candidates nominated to carry out what I regard as a palpable violation of the public faith.

"I am, dear sir, truly yours,
"JOHN A. DIX."

It is also worthy of remark that in January last, when his own name was prominently mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination, and when the ground that the Democratic Convention would take was still uncertain, General Dix wrote to another friend in the United States, as follows:

"PARIS, January 16, 1868.

"I have thought for a year that Grant should be President. The prestige of his name will enable him to do more than any other man to heal the national dissensions, which seem to me, at this distance, to be as far from a satisfactory solution as ever. Then he is honest both from instinct and habit, and he has good sense, perseverance, and a modest estimate of his own capabilities. I have no doubt that he would call able men to his councils, and listen to their advice, and I believe that he would be a firm, conservative and successful Chief Magistrate."

A Good Joke on O'Brien.

From the Jacksonville (Ill.) Journal

When Billy O'Brien was in this city, his democratic friends requested him to make a few missionary calls upon some of the Republican Irishmen, and try his eloquence with a view to their conversation from the error of radicalism. The first one called upon was uncle Tommy Powers, no doubt with the hope that if *he* could be *converted*, the work might be made profitable. Powers received the missionaries cordially, and after the compliments of the day were passed, led off the conversation on politics. O'Brien brightened up and assuming all the dignity possible, charged the leaders of the Re-

ILLINOIS ITEMS.

The Peoria county Fair takes place next week.

The Beech House, at Tuscola, was burned Friday evening.

Work on the Cairo and Vincennes railroad is to be commenced immediately.

Hon. John Wentworth has lost about $1,000 worth of blooded cattle by the cattle disease.

Spencer Ellsworth, of the Lacon *Home Journal*, has been appointed storekeeper under the late internal revenue act.

Officer Ryan, of Chicago was stabbed in an encounter with roughs in Chicago on Friday night. Three of the assailants were arrested.

Gen. F. P. Blair is to address the Democracy of Mattoon on the 20th of October, and at Chicago and Galesburg on the two following days.

Mr. Alexander, the Illinois "cattle king," has lost 500 head of cattle by the Texas distemper, and in Champaign county the loss was 7500 head.

Joseph F. Fay, an employe in the Farmers' Mills, at Peoria, was seriously hurt, on Saturday last, by having both hands caught between cog-wheels.

The East St. Louis Rail Mill Company are about erecting several new furnaces, preparatory to manufacturing new rails, in addition to re-rolling old ones.

A young child, the daughter of Mrs. McCrabb, of Champaign county, dropped dead while engaged in play and in apparently good health, on Thursday last.

The total cost of the great Illinois and St. Louis bridge, including land and approaches, is set down at $1,500,000. It is anticipated that it will be completed in 1870 or 1871.

J. C. McMullen, for several years Assistant Superintendent of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis railroad, has been promoted to the position of General Superintendent of that road.

A number of suits have been commenced in Kendall county by parties who have lost cattle by the cattle disease against Wm. N. Davis, who introduced Texas cattle in that vicinity.

The body of a boy aged about ten years, was found floating in the Mississippi, near Muscatine, a few days since. He is supposed to have fallen from the steamer Pembina two weeks before.

The meeting of the Hancock county Sunday School Convention, which was to have taken place at Carthage, on the 24th and 25th insts., has been postponed to November 12th and 13th, at the same place.

The Aurora *Beacon* says it is reported that another daily passenger train will soon run over the C. B. & Q. Railroad, being a through train from Chicago to Dunleith, under control of the Illinois Central Road.

Mr. Patrick Brown, of Bellevue, had his foot caught in a threshing machine, on the 25th of August and terribly lacerated. Inflammation set in and on Monday of last week the patient was taken with lock-jaw and died on Tuesday.

During the Democratic meeting at Jacksonville, on Wednesday night last, a section of the front of the Mansion House gave way, precipitating a number of persons who were standing upon it, a distance of twelve feet to the ground. No one was seriously hurt.

A man named Patrick Grimsley, residing in Pekin, while walking on the railroad track, in that city, a few evenings since, fell into a deep wash near the bridge, and broke his leg. It was raining at the time, and he was unable to get up. In the morning he crawled a quarter of a mile, to the house of an acquaintance, where he was cared for and his leg re-set by Drs. McCook and Maus.

The Carlinville *Free Democrat* learns that the Pullman Company will sue the city of Carlinville for some $500 damage for injury to one of their sleeping cars in the breaking of glass by the firing of cannon during a Democratic demonstration there a few days ago. The car was chartered by the Democracy, and although the bill was presented to the leaders, they refused to pay it.

The Carthage *Gazette*, of the 17th inst., gives the following list of accidents: On Tuesday afternoon, 8th inst., Isaac Roseberry, residing in Prairie township, had his left arm crushed in a threshing machine, so that amputation below the elbow became necessary. On the same day, at about the same time, Mr. Thomas Stardier, residing four miles east of Denver, had his left arm crushed in the same manner, and amputated below the elbow. On Monday afternoon last, the oldest son of A. J. Rucker, living two miles east of Carthage, was instantly killed by the kick of a horse, while plowing.

THE SOUTH.

Open Rebellion in Texas—A Government Train Captured—The Garrison at Sulphur Springs Surrounded.

[Washington (Sept. 29) Special to the Chicago Republican.]

Accounts through private letters from army officers reached here to-day of an astounding condition of affairs existing in Texas. An armed and mounted body of Ku-Klux's, numbering 150 strong, has captured a train of forty army wagons loaded with supplies, butchered the negro teamsters, and fired the wagons. A courier had arrived at Gen. Hayden's headquarters, at Marshall, Texas, from the post of Sulphur Springs, garrisoned by one small company of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, the commander of which stated that if not reinforced, his garrison, which was surrounded, would be slaughtered, and a detachment had been sent to his assistance.

There is no confirmation of any of these things, doubtless because the commander of that department is Lovell H. Rousseau. Yet if this is not actual rebellion what would be?

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

MISSOURI ITEMS.

The furniture manufactory of Mr. C. Wassmar, was burned at Savannah on Friday afternoon. Loss $500.

A woman belonging to an emigrant train from Southern Iowa, was run over by a wagon and killed near Napton's bridge, in Saline county, on Tuesday of last week.

A Mr. Howard, of California, Mo., was robbed of a pair of saddle-bags, containing between $100 and $200, on Friday last, on the cars a short distance below Kansas City. He was asleep with them under his head, but on waking up, found them gone.

Thirteen very fine sheep, the property of a Kentucky drover, were killed on last Saturday in Saline county, on the Plains, by lightning.

The Second Annual Fair of the Atchison County Agricultural Society begins on the 7th of October next.

An Association has been formed at Pleasant Hill, Mo., having for its object the erection of a monument over the graves of the Union soldiers who fell in the defense of their country, and their country's liberty, at Lone Jack, on the 18th of August, 1862.

A prisoner named Charlie Wright, charged with burglary, escaped from the Atchison county jail, at Rockport, on the night of the 21st, by working a hole in the wall. He is supposed to have had assistance from the outside.

PERSONAL.

Madame de LaGrange left England for America on the 24th inst.

The elder Dumas is writing a romance from the incidents in the Menken's life.

A German clergyman has been fined and imprisoned for calling Bismarck a rascal.

Col. Forsyth, who has had the recent desperate fight with Indians on the Plains is a citizen of Chicago.

Rev. Mr. Milburn, the blind preacher, will probably have his sight restored—at least so says Von Graefe, the Berlin oculist.

The New York *Sun* is informed on good authority that Jas. T. Brady, of New York, has resolved to vote for Grant and Colfax.

Gen. Hancock is now confined at the house of his mother-in-law, Mr. Russell, near Carondelet, Mo., on account of the re-opening of the wound he received at Gettysburg.

Hamilton C. Jones, author of "Cousin Sally Dilliard" and other comical sketches, is dead. Mr. Jones was a native of Virginia, educated at the University of North Carolina, graduating in the same class with President Polk, Bishop Green, Governor Morely, and others.

POLITICAL.

Ex-Gov. Bradford, of Maryland, has declared in favor of Grant and Colfax.

Gen. John C. Fremont delivered a Grant and Colfax speech in New York on Tuesday of last week.

The citizens of Minnesota and Missouri are to vote on the question of negro suffrage at the election in November.

Col. Clark E. Carr, of Galesburg, Ill., addressed an enthusiastic Republican mass meeting at Geneva, N. Y., on the 19th inst.

The Democratic party may congratulate itself on having gained a voter in Washington, the assassin Surratt having been discharged.

An exchange says that the Cairo Democratic Club is offering bounties for recruits—two drinks per man. If this fails they propose to resort to draft.

Blair spoke from notes at Indianapolis the other day. That is nothing new for him, however. He always takes down his pints before speaking.—*Chicago Post.*

Hon. J. P. Jones, of Belvidere, Ill., and a member of the Democratic National Convention in July last, has renounced Seymour and come out for Grant and Colfax.

Col. Clark E. Carr, of Galesburg, in this State, is addressing large Republican mass meetings in New York. He spoke to a large meeting at Buffalo on the 24th inst.

The Irish People, of New York, one of the oldest and most influential newspapers of this country, hitherto strongly Democratic, has declared for Grant and Colfax.

The difficulty in the Republican ranks in the Second Congressional District of Minnesota, has been settled by the withdrawal of Gen. Hubbard, leaving Donnelly on the track.

The Peoria *Transcript* says that a vote was taken in a crowd of twenty-three persons at the City Hotel, in that place, a few days ago resulting as follows: Grant and Colfax, 20; Seymour and Blair, 3.

The New York *Sun* says that it has good authority for stating that Mr. James T. Brady, of that city, is for Grant. We have heard of no accessions to the Democratic ranks to offset the names of Seward, Dix and Brady.

Gen. A. S. Williams, formerly commander of the Twentieth corps of Gen. Sherman's army, and Democratic candidate for Governor of Michigan in 1866, has declared for Grant and Colfax. Judge Gridley, leading Democratic lawyer of Central Michigan, has also repudiated Seymour.

The latest official returns from all cities, towns and plantations in Maine give Chamberlain 19,788 majority, which will be increased to a little over 20,000 by the few remaining returns to come in. Probably some Democrats can extract comfort from the following comparative vote:

	Chamberlain.	Pillsbury.	Rep. maj.
1867	56,813	45,497	[illegible]
1868	74,809	55,021	[illegible]

The Jacksonville *Journal* says: From all accounts, the Hon. A. G. Burr was roughly handled by his Excellency, Gov. Oglesby, in his speech at Winchester, last Thursday. Burr, in one of his speeches in Cass

Supreme Judges............ DAVID WAGNER, PHILEMON BLISS, H. A. CLOVER.

GRANT AND COLFAX.

The Weekly Whig For 1869.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO OUR CAMPAIGN SUBSCRIBERS

We have a large number of readers for the campaign whom we would like to retain as regular subscribers. We therefore make them this liberal proposition:

For $2 remitted to us at any time *before* November 14th (when campaign subscriptions expire) we will continue to forward the paper until December 31, 1869, without intermission, thus giving to each campaign subscriber a *premium of six extra copies*. We hope they will all decide to go with us through the first year of Gen. Grant's administration.

Address: "QUINCY WHIG, Quincy Illinois."

THE PISTOL AND THE BLUDGEON AS A POLITICAL ARGUMENT.

Events almost daily transpiring, not only in the Southern States, but likewise in the North, indicate a disposition on the part of a large class of the Democratic party to substitute the pistol and the bludgeon almost exclusively in the place of political argument. This is the meaning of the recent wholesale murder by a rebel mob of loyal citizens of Georgia, at Camilla in that State, for the crime of simply meeting in a peaceable manner to discuss political issues and consider the condition of the country. It is the meaning of most of the matter which we find in the rebel newspapers of the South, and moreover the essential principle of Frank Blair's Brodhead letter and his letter of acceptance, while the massacre at Camilla and similar outrages which have occurred elsewhere, are attempts to carry that principle into practical effect.

But this spirit is not confined alone to the Southern States. However it may have been in the past, in the dastardly act of shooting in the midst of a Republican meeting in this city, on Saturday evening last, we have the demonstration that the effort is being made to put in force the principle which it inculcates in the North also.

Such events give evidence of a purpose to elevate the pistol, the bowie-knife and the bludgeon—the instrumentalities of the mere despotic law of brute force—to a dominant place in American politics, the position which they occupied in the defence of slavery before the war. It has been illustrated on a broad scale at Memphis, New Orleans, Mobile, and more recently in the Camilla affair, and on a smaller scale in numberless assassinations and outrages throughout the whole country. The most significant circumstance in connection with the whole business, is the fact that, so far as our observation extends, not a single Democratic sheet has condemned the Camilla atrocity and its rebel perpetrators, just as not a single Democratic paper or orator condemned the massacres at Memphis and New Orleans in 1866.

We may as well face this question now and endeavor to comprehend its consequences. If the Democratic party should be successful in the approaching election, these agencies will obtain a power all over the land which they never possessed before, even in the palmy days of slavery, which was sustained by them. There are unquestionably members of that party who would sincerely deprecate such a result, but they are powerless to prevent it. They have submitted so long unprotestingly to these acts, that they are shorn of their influence, and, when brought in opposition to such positive influence as that of the rebel leaders who successfully dictated the policy of the Democratic party in the New York Convention in July last, they become mere negative, inoperative forces. What lover of his own family and the preservation of his own property—to say nothing of safety and protection for the lives and property of others, or the principles of equal justice—will not deprecate such a result and pray that the country may be delivered from it?

fice in the gift of the people of the State—having been elected thereto by Democratic votes—was not safe from personal insult, because he was too patriotic to act with the party in harmony with treason.

We do not believe there is any respectable German citizen of Quincy—whatever may be his political associations—who does not heartily condemn and despise so insolent an attack upon themselves and their countrymen for daring to listen to a Republican speech. Democracy must be hard-pressed, indeed, when such vituperation is resorted to as an answer to argument—for it would be a burlesque to call such displays of malignity humor. It is of a piece, however, and scarcely less honorable than the cowardly act of the would-be assassin who, on the same evening, fired into the Rink in the midst of an audience composed of men, women and children.

FRANK BLAIR AS A KNOW-NOTHING.

Some of the revolutionary Blair organs appear to be greatly distressed lest complete justice will not be done to our foreign-born citizens, if the Republican party should successful in the approaching election. They seem, however, to totally overlook the following oath taken by Frank Blair in 1854—at least they have had nothing to say about it since Blair joined the party of treason and declared in favor of revolution. Read it:

> I, Francis P. Blair, of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, a native-born citizen of the United States, and of Protestant faith, in the presence of Almighty God and these witnesses, do solemnly promise and swear that I will not vote nor give my influence for any man, for any office in the gift of the people, *unless he be an American-born citizen, in favor of Americans ruling America, nor if he be a Roman Catholic.*
>
> In the presence of Almighty God and these witnesses, I do solemnly and sincerely swear that I will, *when elected or appointed to any official station conferring on me the power to do so, remove all foreigners, aliens, or Roman Catholics from office or place, and that I will in no case appoint such to any office or place in my gift.*

In the light of the above oath and the principles which it implies, let our foreign-born citizens read the following speech actually made by the same individual—all denials to the contrary notwithstanding—at a Fenian banquet in St. Louis, in 1866:

> "GENTLEMEN: I am with you heart and soul, and heartily say, 'God bless the Finnegans,' [A voice, 'Fenians, General.'] 'I know what I am talking about, and say Fin-ne-gans.' [Laughter and confusion.] And I say that I hope to see the cause flourish and prosper, and I shall bless the day when Ireland is governed by Irishmen. In accomplishing this laudable undertaking I will do all I can to assist you. I will place myself, if need be, at your head, march with you to Staten Island, oversee your embarkation, will stand on the most elevated bluff of the coast, and, as you raise the green emblem over the stars and stripes, while your steamers, under full headway, are turning their prows to the East, I will say, 'Good bye,' God bless you, and may you be successful in your undertaking. May you lift the English lion out of his boots, and wrest from his grasp the emerald gem of the sea; but whether or not you shall succeed in this endeavor, *may you each and all remain in Ireland or elsewhere, and never again set foot on these shores! You are wanted there, and we can get along without you!*'"

The oath and the speech are in exact harmony with each other. Not only Irishmen who were so politely complimented in the famous "Finnegan" speech, but all other foreign-born citizens will do well to remember that this oath is still binding upon the Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency, and that unless renounced, he still stands pledged, not only to discriminate against foreigners or Catholics in voting for office, but if elected, to remove all foreigners, aliens or Roman Catholics from office or place, and that he will in no case appoint such to office or place in his gift.

THE Chicago *Times* and many of its Copperhead imitators, when they have occasion to mention Gen. Grant, are very particular to speak of him as *Mr.* Grant. The same sheets, whenever they find a pretext for mentioning the names of leading rebels invariably speak of them in the most respectful manner, as Gen. Robert E. Lee, Gen. Wade Hampton, Gen. Beauregard, Gen. N. B. Forrest, and so on. These facts are significant. They indicate that these sheets have a much higher respect for and sympathy with the men who fought to destroy the Government" than for those who periled their lives in its defense. The *Times*, however, manifested more respect for Gen. Grant when its "model soldier," Gen. Lee, succumbed to his generalship and yielded up his rebel sword. It then had a wholesome regard for the sentiment of the loyal masses and feared to provoke their indignation.

INTELLIGENCE has been received of the safety of Col. Forsyth's command, in Kansas, re-enforcements having reached him and driven off the Indians. The fight is represented to have been one of the most desperate of the war, resulting in a loss of five whites killed, and twelve wounded, and 80 Indians killed and wounded. Col. F. has reached Fort Wallace.

those who attempted to overthrow the Government by treason and open rebellion, and of those who now seek the same result by voting for Seymour and Blair. Indeed, he and his associates boast that the triumph of the Democratic party at the approaching election will accomplish what they failed to do by a war of rebellion, and the *Times*, while boasting that he is a representative of the rebel Democracy of the South who seek this result, does not deny that he has properly stated the consequences of a Democratic victory.

Nothing is more apparent, not only from the vaunting speeches of Hampton and his colaborers, but from the discussions of Democratic presses themselves, than that a Democratic triumph, this fall, means a restoration to power of the Democratic leaders of the South. It means more than that. It means a restoration to power of the leaders in the late rebellion without a single crime repented of or a single heresy renounced. Those who vote in support of the Democratic party and its candidates, assist to place rebels in power—for they already rule in the counsels of that party. Can any loyal man, any who ever sympathised with the cause of Constitutional Government and with the men who periled their lives in its defense, with his eyes wide open to the consequence of his vote, willingly assist in bringing about such a result?

HON. JOHN T. MORTON, for many years editor and proprietor of this paper, but now of Topeka, Kansas, was nominated, on the 23d inst., as the Republican candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court of the Third Judicial District of that State. Mr. Morton has, during the past few years, been repeatedly elected Chief Clerk of the Kansas House of Representatives, and this new evidence of the people's confidence and approbation in his advancement to a more important position, will give additional gratification to a large circle of friends in this vicinity. The Topeka *Leader*, referring to his nomination, says:

> Mr. Morton will make a most popular Judge. He has the happy faculty of retaining, as well as acquiring public confidence; hence the opposition upon his retirement from the bench will be as insignificant as as that with which he has lately contended. We therefore conclude as we began, with an expression of the pleasure it gives us to note the success of a good lawyer, a genial gentleman, a skillful politician, and a respectable marksman.

THE revolt in Spain seems to be daily growing more serious. Notwithstanding contradictory reports, the insurgents are evidently gaining ground in nearly all directions. Gen. Prim was expected at Barcelona, which would be the signal for raising the standard of revolt there, while Madrid and Saragossa are reported to be ripe for joining the insurgents. At the latest dates, a battle was hourly expected between the revolutionists and the royal troops near Cordova, but the frequent defections of the latter show that they are in sympathy with the revolutionary movements and cannot be relied upon. The report of the abdication of Queen Isabella is undoubtedly premature.

THE counsel for the Government in the Surratt case have taken an appeal from the decision of Judge Wylie releasing Surratt from arrest under the "statute of limitations," to a full bench. They claim that the statute of limitations as a defense was not before the Court in the pleadings, and that the prosecution was not barred by the statute of limitations. It is further claimed that the statute of limitations does not extend to a person fleeing from justice, and that the prosecution should have had an opportunity of proving that Surratt was not excepted from the operation of that statute, because he was a person fleeing from justice. A new indictment will be submitted to the Grand Jury.

THE municipal election at Nashville, Tenn., on Saturday last, resulted in the triumph of the Republican candidate, by upwards of 500 majority, notwithstanding the attempt of the rebels to use a bolter as their candidate and to deter Republicans from going to the polls by mob violence.

A TRAIN of 200 soldiers on the way from Washington to Tennessee, were thrown off the track, near Gordonsville, Va., and four of the soldiers killed and a large number wounded. We shall not be surprised to learn that the disaster was caused by obstructions placed upon the track by rebels.

upon them." Mr. Arntzen is evidently one of the latter class, who has suddenly found himself famous from the mere accident of having been present at a Radical meeting and been mistaken for the dead Douglas. This is not the first instance, however, in which honors have been appropriated by some one else than the one for whom they were intended.

But the *Herald* authoratively announces that there must be "no more shooting at Arntzen," however often the perpetrator may repeat his crime by shooting into the midst of Republican assemblies; and as the word of that paper is law with the Democracy, we presume that none of its followers will ever again commit the egregious blunder of mistaking Mr. Arntzen for the dead Douglas, and that he is consequently safe from assassination in future.

JACKSONVILLE seems to have been the scene of the most disgraceful rowdyism on Tuesday of last week, on the occasion of a Democratic meeting to hear O'Brien, the Democratic candidate for Congress from the State-at-large. Delegations of "Greenbacks" from Springfield and other points were present, who having imbibed freely, became riotous, and the police found it necessary to the peace of the city to arrest some of their number. A large portion of crowd then gathered around the calaboose and threatened to tear it down in order to release their comrades, but the determination of the police and the advice of some of their leaders prevented them from putting their threat into execution. A large number of "Greenbacks" from abroad took their dinner at a restaurant in town, and then refused to pay for it, leaving the proprietor minus a considerable sum, and the *Journal* states that local committee, when called on, refused to pay the bill. Altogether, such a day of rioting was probably never known in the "Athens of Illinois." But such is Copperhead Democracy.

SOME of the papers are publishing the statement that the following resolution is to be submitted to the vote of the people at the November election, to decide for or against its ratification as a part of the State Constitution:

> *Resolved*, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Illinois, two-thirds of the members elect to each House agreeing thereto, that the following amendment be and the same is hereby proposed to the Constitution of the State of Illinois, as an amendment to section seven of the ninth article:
>
> "That the General Assembly shall have no power to release the Illinois Central Railroad Company from its obligation to pay into the State Treasury either the tax or the percentum of the gross receipts of the Illinois Central Railroad and branches, as stipulated in its charter."

The resolution was introduced in and adopted by the last Legislature, but according to the Constitution must have passed two consecutive sessions of the Legislature before being submitted to the vote of the people. It is therefore a mistake that it is to be voted on in November. Instead it will come before the Legislature at its session next winter for re-adoption, and if adopted, will be voted on by the people in 1870.

A SPECIMEN of the misrepresentation with which the Copperhead sheets attempts to keep their readers in ignorance of the result of the Maine election is before us in an obscure country sheet, which claims that the majority for Chamberlain for Governor is only 4100—instead of the actual majority of over 20,000—and on this basis claims that there has been a Democratic gain in the State of 14,000 since 1866. The darkness must be dense where such falsehood is accepted for truth, but it is accepted by large numbers of Copperheads, nevertheless, and is the main reliance of their leaders.

JUDGE BOYNTON, of the United States District Court of Florida, has denied the application for a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of Dr. Mudd and his associate assassination conspirators, on the ground that their offense was a military one, and that they were properly tried by a military tribunal. He also maintains that the President's amnesty proclamation of July last pardons treason but not assassination.

GENERAL B. F. STRINGFELLOW, a prominent Conservative leader in Kansas, has declared for Grant and Colfax. Hon. John M. Krum, a prominent lawyer and Conservative of St. Louis, has done the same.

THERE is reported to be great excitement in Cedar county, Iowa, in consequence of the discovery of a lode of rich silver ore.

implication, inflammatory appeals addressed to rebels exciting them against the freedmen. They protest against publications calculated to produce "impressions abroad that there is little protection in Georgia for life or security for person or property"—and yet do nothing to vindicate the reputation of the State when both are assailed and sacrificed. On the contrary, they justify the acts of assassination, as proved by their action in the Camilla affair.

They also assert, that it is the purpose of the white people of Georgia "to faithfully protect the negro race in the enjoyment of all the rights and privileges and immunities guaranteed him by the Constitution and the laws of the United States and the Constitution and laws of this State," but apparently object most strenuously to the negro protecting himself, and insist that if he will not accept their proffered "protection," they have a perfect right to shoot him down in the streets or hunt him down in the swamps with blood-hounds. They further declare that "it is no purpose of any party of the State to impair the constitutional rights of the people to peaceably assemble for the consideration of any matter, or to obstruct any portion of the people in the enjoyment of any other constitutional right or privilege," upon which profession the Camilla massacre and the action of the Legislature thereon furnishes a most instructive commentary. These are more conclusive than whole pages of such protestation as the Georgia rebels and their friends may now choose to put forth.

With their hands still red with the blood of their innocent, unresisting and unarmed victims, these traitors beseechingly ask to be "let alone." In the same spirit, the thief and the murderer, when they have committed their crimes, ask to be "let alone" in the enjoyment of the consequences of their deeds.

THE card of Geo. H. Pendleton, published in the telegraphic dispatches a day or two ago, relates to a letter which he was charged with having written to some one in Texas in which the Democrats of that unreconstructed State are urged to vote for President, notwithstanding their legal inability, and promising that they would be sustained by the Democracy of the North. The fact that Mr. Pendleton has thought the letter worthy of denial, indicates that he does not approve the policy which it recommended. We are gratified to learn that he is opposed to the revolutionary and illegal scheme advocated by many Democratic orators and presses, of voting for President in the unreconstructed States, and then, if their votes are rejected, renewing the rebellion. How long Mr. Pendleton will be permitted to remain in the Democratic party, while repudiating a Democratic principle, remains to be seen. It is a somewhat curious fact that a number of Copperhead papers, including the Chicago *Times* have endorsed the letter, supposing it to be genuine.

A PRIVATE letter from New York states that Mr. Spofford, of the shipping house of Spofford & Tileston, a life-long Democrat and a leading capitalist of New York, recently subscribed $5,000 to the fund of the Union League to aid in the election of Grant and Colfax. This fact shows in what direction the men of means and character even in the Democratic party are going. From other sources we learn that the numbers of the New York capitalists who have heretofore voted with the Democratic party, but who are unwilling to see the nation plunged into another war, and therefore favor the election of Grant and Colfax, is very large and daily growing larger.

GOV. SMITH and the Committee of the Alabama Legislature have secured from the President the promise of military aid in that State, in case of necessity. Instructions to this effect will at once be issued to General Meade.

THE people of Georgia are already reaping the consequences of the rebel atrocities in that State. The National Park Bank of New York discredits the State bonds and refuses to lend money upon them.

THE result of the election in Colorado is at last settled in favor of Bradford, the Republican candidate. Returns from every county give him a majority of 79 over Belden, the Copperhead nominee.

eight hours afterward, to find himself "the great shot at," and his name upon the lips of hundreds of readers who had hitherto been in hapless ignorance of "the distinguished German orator of Illinois." He is even regarded as the equal of Gov. Koerner, whom the Quincy *Herald* speaks of as a "little animal."

But Mr. Arntzen is not free from the misfortunes which have beset other heroes before him. He awakes to find himself famous, it is true, in consequence of the mere accident of his attendance upon a Republican meeting, but then like thousands who have spilled their blood upon the field for their country, he is doomed to the misery of finding his name "misspelled in the *Gazette*." Evidently his fame had not before extended to Chicago, else the *Times* would not have been guilty of the inexcusable offence of mis-spelling his noble patronymic. Who of those who shall hereafter listen in wrapt attention to the eloquence of "the distinguished German orator of Illinois," will recognize in Barney Arntzen the "great shot at" of the Chicago *Times* and Quincy *Herald*?

But our object in this is to call attention to the character of "Radical outrages," of which we see so much in the columns of Copperhead papers, the large majority evidently being of a piece with that against Barney Arntzen—mere trumped up charges, and known to be such by none better than by the authors themselves.

A COPPERHEAD sheet, which flies the names of Seymour and Blair at the head of its columns, refers to the Camilla horror, where, as far as ascertained, "from seventy-five to one hundred persons were slaughtered," in the following heartless and truculent manner:

> "The negroes, under their carpet-bag leaders, marched to Camilla, Georgia, on the 19th instant, armed and equipped, and supplied with rations, *to persuade the white people to vote for Grant and Colfax.* THE MEETING WAS A FAILURE, THE NEGROES RETURNING WITH FEWER VOTES THAN THEY TOOK WITH THEM."

What wonder is it, when assassination is thus openly applauded and exulted over, that the followers of such a party are encouraged to fire into peaceable Republican assemblies, as at the Skating Rink in this city last Saturday evening? And yet these crimes, containing in themselves the very essence of cold-blooded, unprovoked, cowardly murder, are turned into a jest or openly approved by the organs of the party whose members commit them—a direct invitation to the perpetrators to repeat the atrocity with the compromise that they shall be shielded from punishment and rewarded with the honor of heroes. When decent, respectable Democrats fail to rebuke such crimes with evidence of their condemnation, they become participants in their guilt, and invoke anarchy and assassination throughout the land.

THE *Freeman's Journal*, of New York, one of the most bitter peace organs during the war, is disgusted with Seymour, and alarmed at the prospect of impending defeat. Hear it:

> Affairs are very remarkably mixed up. Men may be excused for getting their heads muddled. We are called on to support a candidate, on national grounds, that was himself avowedly in favor of *another* candidate, most antagonistic to all decent and proper ideas of Federal Government. We acknowledge that this affair is "muddled." Our correspondence is of a character to excite our alarm. There is no use of disguising the fact that there is distrust and dissatisfaction among very many Democrats.

It is worthy of mention that the recent letter of Gen. Dix, declaring for Grant, was addressed to Hon. John J. Cisco. Its publication indicates where Mr. Cisco stands.

THE latest intelligence from Spain states that the insurrection has broken out in Madrid, and there was a rumor at London that Isabella had sought refuge in France.

A Relic for Gen. Singleton.

A short time ago an old and rusty barlow knife was found in the lower end of the county, of curious construction and bearing some quaint inscriptions. The finder, after a learned consultation with his neighbors, concluded that the knife was a relic of the Mormon rebellion, and therefore put it up carefully and forwarded it to Gen. Singleton by mail. It is supposed that the "General" lost it on the famous charge which he is said to have made, with the city of Nauvoo to his rear.—*Rock Island Union.*

Rev. S. Y. McMasters, formerly of Alton, Ill., and Plmyra, Mo., and now of St. Paul, Minn., was elected to receive the Thirty-Third Degree of Free Masonry as an honorarium, at the recent Masonic Convocation at St. Louis.

A letter from Alexandria, Egypt, dated August 4th, states the Viceroy of Egypt, was then laying dangerously ill at Constantinople.

the citizens to put down this riot.

We can all fancy what is meant by calling out citizens to put down a riot which has already come to an end.

The philosophy of the whole thing is simply this: That the Democracy of Louisiana do not recognize the right of a Republican procession to parade at all! They call letting it alone "forbearance," and counsel an abstinence from attack only as a measure of temporary policy. The slightest pretext suffices for a bloody battle, and they are ready to make any street fight for a general massacre.

Another Letter from General John A. Dix.

The following is an extract from a private letter written by General Dix, in reference to the Presidency. It was written several days subsequent to the letter recently published:

"PARIS, Sept. 8.

" * * * * * I have taken pains to contradict the statement in some of the newspapers that I am in favor of Seymour's election to the Chief Magistracy of the Union. If I were at home I should oppose him by all fair and honorable means. I know him well; and it is my sincere belief that his want of firmness would renew the dissensions which have brought so much evil on our country. Indeed, I do not think he has any of the qualifications which are indispensable to maintain the public tranquility at this juncture. I have great confidence in General Grant's honesty, good sense, sound judgment, moderation, steadiness of purpose and disinterested patriotism; and I believe the speedy restoration of the Union to its constitutional and harmonious action depends very largely on his success.

"It is hardly necessary to add that I am in favor of paying in specie the debt contracted to save the Union, and that the resolution of the Fourth of July Convention to pay the larger proportion of it in paper constitutes in my mind an insuperable objection to the candidates nominated to carry out what I regard as a palpable violation of the public faith.

"I am, dear sir, truly yours,

"JOHN A. DIX."

It is also worthy of remark that in January last, when his own name was prominently mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination, and when the ground that the Democratic Convention would take was still uncertain, General Dix wrote to another friend in the United States, as follows:

"PARIS, January 16, 1868.

"I have thought for a year that Grant should be President. The prestige of his name will enable him to do more than any other man to heal the national dissensions, which seem to me, at this distance, to be as far from a satisfactory solution as ever. Then he is honest both from instinct and habit, and he has good sense, perseverance, and a modest estimate of his own capabilities. I have no doubt that he would call able men to his councils, and listen to their advice, and I believe that he would be a firm, conservative and successful Chief Magistrate."

A Good Joke on O'Brien.

From the Jacksonville (Ill.) Journal.

When Billy O'Brien was in this city, his democratic friends requested him to make a few missionary calls upon some of the Republican Irishmen, and try his eloquence with a view to their conversation from the error of radicalism. The first one called upon was uncle Tommy Powers, no doubt with the hope that if he could be *converted*, the work might be made profitable. Powers received the missionaries cordially, and after the compliments of the day were passed, led off the conversation on politics. O'Brien brightened up and assuming all the dignity possible, charged the leaders of the Republican party with having been members of the Know-Nothing order, and therefore unworthy the support of the Irishman. "Ah! I see," replied Mr. Powers, "you mean to try and defeat Mr. Burr for Congress, and desire that I should go with you and see the Irish Democrats, and help persuade them to vote against him!"

"No, no!" cried O'Brien, "I don't mean Burr." "You don't," retorted Mr. Powers, "then you are not honest, for a Democratic Know-Nothing is certainly as mean as a Republican Know-Nothing."

Billy bowed himself out without even saying, "good day to ye."

The Lincoln-Harlan Marriage.

From the Washington Chronicle, Sept. 25.

Last evening, at 8 o'clock, Miss Mary Harlan, daughter of Senator Harlan, was united in marriage with Mr. Robert T. Lincoln, son of the late President Lincoln. The ceremony took place at the residence of Senator Harlan, 306 H street, near 17th, and was performed by Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the presence of about thirty persons, none but the parents of the couple and immediate friends of the family being present. There was no ostentation or display whatever upon the occasion, the marriage rights being solemnized quietly and with simplicity, the friends of the pair congratulating them at the close, and the entire company enjoyed a delightful *tete-a-tete* for an hour or two afterward.

Among those present were Senator and Mrs. Harlan, Mrs. Lincoln, and little Tad, Secretary McCulloch and lady, Secretary Wells and lady, Mr. Stanton, son of the ex-Secretary of War; Rev. J. Peyton Brown and family, and many others. The happy couple will leave to-day on the 12:30 train for the North.

from the steamer Pembina two weeks before.

The meeting of the Hancock county Sunday School Convention, which was to have taken place at Carthage, on the 24th and 25th insts., has been postponed to November 12th and 13th, at the same place.

The Aurora *Beacon* says it is reported that another daily passenger train will soon run over the C. B. & Q. Railroad, being a through train from Chicago to Dunleith, under control of the Illinois Central Road.

Mr. Patrick Brown, of Bellevue, had his foot caught in a threshing machine, on the 25th of August and terribly lacerated. Inflammation set in and on Monday of last week the patient was taken with lock-jaw and died on Tuesday.

During the Democratic meeting at Jacksonville, on Wednesday night last, a section of the front of the Mansion House gave way, precipitating a number of persons who were standing upon it, a distance of twelve feet to the ground. No one was seriously hurt.

A man named Patrick Grimsley, residing in Pekin, while walking on the railroad track, in that city, a few evenings since, fell into a deep wash near the bridge, and broke his leg. It was raining at the time, and he was unable to get up. In the morning he crawled a quarter of a mile, to the house of an acquaintance, where he was cared for and his leg re-set by Drs. McCook and Maus.

The Carlinville *Free Democrat* learns that the Pullman Company will sue the city of Carlinville for some $500 damage for injury to one of their sleeping cars in the breaking of glass by the firing of cannon during a Democratic demonstration there a few days ago. The car was chartered by the Democracy, and although the bill was presented to the leaders, they refused to pay it.

The Carthage *Gazette*, of the 17th inst., gives the following list of accidents: On Tuesday afternoon, 8th inst., Isaac Roseberry, residing in Prairie township, had his left arm crushed in a threshing machine, so that amputation below the elbow became necessary. On the same day, at about the same time, Mr. Thomas Stardier, residing four miles east of Denver, had his left arm crushed in the same manner, and amputated below the elbow. On Monday afternoon last, the oldest son of A. J. Rucker, living two miles east of Carthage, was instantly killed by the kick of a horse, while plowing.

THE SOUTH.

Open Rebellion in Texas—A Government Train Captured—The Garrison at Sulphur Springs Surrounded.

[Washington (Sept. 28) Special to the Chicago Republican.]

Accounts through private letters from army officers reached here today of an astounding condition of affairs existing in Texas. An armed and mounted body of Ku-Klux's, numbering 150 strong, has captured a train of forty army wagons loaded with supplies, butchered the negro teamsters, and fired the wagons. A courier had arrived at Gen. Hayden's headquarters, at Marshall, Texas, from the post of Sulphur Springs, garrisoned by one small company of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, the commander of which stated that if not reinforced, his garrison, which was surrounded, would be slaughtered, and a detachment had been sent to his assistance.

There is no confirmation of any of these things, doubtless because the commander of that department is Lovell H. Rousseau. Yet if this is not actual rebellion what would be?

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Remarkable Phenomena—Earthquake Etc.—Warnings Against Engaging in the Coolie Trade.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—Honolulu advices are to Sept 5. The reported sinking of the southeastern shore of Hawaii is confirmed. The same occurrence was observed at Port Hilo. The subsidence at Hawaii was in some places from three to four feet, in others six to seven feet, while at Hilo the greatest subsidence noticed was eight inches.

At Hilo, Pura, and Kau, from one to five earthquakes occur daily. Considerable smoke is arising from Kilauea, but there is little fire visible. The oscillations of the sea at Hilo, August 14, 15, and 16 were remarkable for three days. The sea rose and fell from three to four feet once in every ten minutes.

The American Minister publishes an official notice, warning American ship-owners and ship-masters against participation in the Coolie trade between the Sandwich Islands and other ports. The ship Eldorado sailed from Saker's Island, Aug. 31. Commercial news unimportant. In port of Honolulu: United States steamer Mohongo, Hamburg; barks K. C. Wylie and Robert Lane. Fears are entertained for the safety of the bark Clara Sutil, now 11 days out.

Coming Down.

The Democrats of Hancock started out with a promise of 800 majority in the county; after due deliberation they have concluded to put up with 250. This is more modest and sensible, and is about 500 nearer the truth. In a week or two they will be ready to strike off the "2," and before November they will conclude to drop the "5." The Democratic monkey is letting go one claw after another, preparatory to making a gradual descent with his tail.—*Carthage (Ill.) Gazette.*

count of the re-opening of the wound he received at Gettysburg.

Hamilton C. Jones, author of "Cousin Sally Dilliard" and other comical sketches, is dead. Mr. Jones was a native of Virginia, educated at the University of North Carolina, graduating in the same class with President Polk, Bishop Green, Governor Morely, and others.

POLITICAL.

Ex-Gov. Bradford, of Maryland, has declared in favor of Grant and Colfax.

Gen. John C. Fremont delivered a Grant and Colfax speech in New York on Tuesday of last week.

The citizens of Minnesota and Missouri are to vote on the question of negro suffrage at the election in November.

Col. Clark E. Carr, of Galesburg, Ill., addressed an enthusiastic Republican mass meeting at Geneva, N. Y., on the 19th inst.

The Democratic party may congratulate itself on having gained a vote in Washington, the assassin Surratt having been discharged.

An exchange says that the Cairo Democratic Club is offering bounties for recruits—two drinks per man. If this fails they propose to resort to a draft.

Blair spoke from notes at Indianapolis the other day. That is nothing new for him, however. He always takes down his pints before speaking.—*Chicago Post.*

Hon. J. P. Jones, of Belvidere, Ill., and a member of the Democratic National Convention in July last, has renounced Seymour and come out for Grant and Colfax.

Col. Clark E. Carr, of Galesburg, in this State, is addressing large Republican mass meetings in New York. He spoke to a large meeting at Buffalo on the 24th inst.

The Irish People, of New York, one of the oldest and most influential newspapers of this country, heretofore strongly Democratic, has declared for Grant and Colfax.

The difficulty in the Republican ranks in the Second Congressional District of Minnesota, has been settled by the withdrawal of Gen. Hubbard, leaving Donnelly on the track.

The Peoria *Transcript* says that a vote was taken in a crowd of twenty-three persons at the City Hotel, in that place, a few days ago resulting as follows: Grant and Colfax, 20; Seymour and Blair, 3.

The New York *Sun* says that it has good authority for stating that Mr. James T. Brady, of that city, is for Grant. We have heard of no accessions to the Democratic ranks to offset the names of Seward, Dix and Brady.

Gen. A. S. Williams, formerly commander of the Twentieth corps of Gen. Sherman's army, and Democratic candidate for Governor of Michigan in 1866, has declared for Grant and Colfax. Judge Gridley, a leading Democratic lawyer of Central Michigan, has also repudiated Seymour.

The latest official returns from all cities, towns and plantations in Maine give Chamberlain 19,788 majority, which will be increased to a little over 20,000 by the few remaining returns to come in. Probably some Democrats can extract comfort from the following comparative vote:

	Chamberlain.	Pillsbury.	Rep.
1867	60,413	41,807	[illegible]
1868	71,809	66,021	[illegible]

The Jacksonville *Journal* says: From all accounts, the Hon. A. C. Burr was roughly handled by his Excellency, Gov. Oglesby, in his speech at Winchester, last Thursday. Burr, in one of his speeches in Congress, had impudently slandered the Governor, and the gallant Dick, when he found himself in the home of Burr, went for him with a scourge of fire.

A Pittsburg paper thus notices the appearance of the workingman's friend, Sam. Cary, of Cincinnati: "He held in his soft white hand a massive gold headed cane, such as is fashionable for our laboring men to carry, and sported a heavy gold watch and chain, which are so characteristic of *our* working men's extravagant ideas of personal adornment.

A crusty old rebel standing in front of the Planters' House, on Saturday night, as the procession passed, was asked by a stranger, "Who are these?" He replied: "Radical rascals; one good company would whip the whole lot!" The stranger calmly answered, "You are mistaken. Those boys have been with Sherman. I know the step. I am a stranger here, and I don't know the men, but *I have seen that swing before!*"—*St. Louis Democrat.*

Epigram.

Pensive he stood, his manly brow
Veiled in a cloud of black despair;
Smiting his breast, he proudly strove
To quench the anguish burning there,
But strove in vain.
For 'twas no common stroke of woe,
As when, by death's dire, crushing blow,
The loved are lost. 'Twas worse than that—
He was a Seymour Democrat
Who'd heard from *Maine!*
—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

According to nature's laws *causes* always produce *effects*; but, in human law, a single *cause* may deprive us of all our *effects*.

Why is a baby like wheat? Answer—Because it is first cradled, then thrashed, and finally becomes the flower of the family.

There was a weak-minded foreigner who declared that the oyster stew was the noblest institution in America. How *stew*-pid!

GRANT & COLFAX.

CANVASS OF

ADAMS COUNTY.

MEETINGS FOR THE DISCUSSION OF THE POLITICAL ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN

Will be held at the following places and times; to-wit:

WOODVILLE, October 5th, 2 p. m.
COLUMBUS, October 6th, 2 p. m.
PAYSON, October 7th, 2 p. m.
QUINCY, October 8th, 7 p. m.
BEVERLY, October 9th 2 p. m.
ELLINGTON, (Franklin School House,) October 10th, 7 p. m.
CLAYTON, October 13th, 2 p. m.
LIBERTY, October 14th, 2 p. m.
MENDON, October 15th, 2 p. m.
BURTON, October 16th, 2 p. m.
LIMA, October 17th, 2 p. m.
COATSBURG, October 17th, 2 p. m.
URSA, October 19th, 7 p. m.
KEOKUK JUNCTION, (English and German,) October 20th, 2 p. m.
KINGSTON, October 21st, 2 p. m.
NEWTOWN, October 21st, 7 p. m.
CAMP POINT, October 22d, 7 p. m.
COLPITT'S SCHOOL HOUSE, October 21st, 2 p. m.
RICHFIELD, October 24th, 7 p. m.
MARCELLINE, October 24th, 7 p. m.
KEENE TOWNSHIP, (Stone School House,) October 26th, 7 p. m.
MELROSE TOWNSHIP, (Hickory Grove School House,) October 27th, 7 p. m.
FOWLER, October 28th, 7 p. m.
McKEE TOWNSHIP, October 28th, 2 p. m.

SPEAKERS.

JOHN B. HAWLEY,	GEN. B. M. PRENTISS,
GEN. M. M. BANE,	GEN. JOHN TILLSON,
COL. JACK GRIMSHAW,	CAPT. R. L. MILLER,
CAPT. U. H. KEATH,	CAPT. WALT. SCOGGAN,
C. GREELEY, ESQ.,	L. E. EMMONS, ESQ.,
O. W. LEONHARDT, ESQ.,	GEO. M. JANES, ESQ.

One or more of these Speakers will be present and address each of these Meetings.

JOHN B. HAWLEY,

Our candidate for Congress, will speak at the following times and places:

WOODVILLE, October 5th, 2 p. m.
COLUMBUS, October 6th, 2 p. m.
PAYSON, October 7th, 2 p. m.
QUINCY, October 8th, 7 1-2 p. m.
CLAYTON, October 13th, 2 p. m.
LIBERTY, October 14th, 2 p. m.
MENDON, October 15th, 2 p. m.

Local Committees must see that these Meetings are properly conducted.

U. H. KEATH,
Chairman Central Committee.

ADD. L. LANGDON,
Secretary Central Committee.

Col. John Dougherty, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and Col. E. N. Bates, candidate for State Treasurer.

Springfield	Wednesday	Oct. 21
Jacksonville	Thursday	Oct. 22
Virginia	Friday	Oct. 23
Bath	Saturday	Oct. 24
Pekin	Monday	Oct. 26
Peoria	Tuesday	Oct. 27
Knoxville	Wednesday	Oct 28
Monmouth	Thursday	Oct. 29
Oquawka	Friday	Oct. 30

OFFICIAL BLANKS.

COUNTY OFFICERS, ATTORNEYS. AGENTS and all persons requiring Blanks for the transaction of their business are invited to send us their orders. We use the best paper and guaranty satisfaction in style and price. We will duplicate bills made at St. Louis, Chicago or elsewhere.

☞ Beautiful line of Cassimere Suits selling astonishing low at Rosenheim's, 529 Hampshire.

☞ Ground was broken on Saturday, for the Missouri and Mississippi Air Line R. R., at Lone Tree Prairie.

☞ Undershirts and Drawers selling 25 per cent. less than elsewhere at Rosenheim's, 529 Hampshire St.

☞ The first premium for crab apple preserves at the late State fair was given to Mrs. Alfred Van Doorn, and not to Mrs. J. K. Van Doorn.

☞ Ladies' High lace and Button Bootees at Rosenheim's, 529 Hampshire.

METEOROLOGICAL.—The following is the range of the thermometer, morning, noon and evening, for the week ending September 27, 1868, as kept by T. W. Francis:

	MORN.	NOON.	EVE.	AVERAGE.
Monday	57	70	57	61
Tuesday	52	52	41	49
Wednesday	33	56	50	46
Thursday	46	56	44	47
Friday	43	60	50	51
Saturday	55	69	54	55
Sunday	55	72	57	61

☞ Gents' and Boys' Custom made Boots selling lower than elsewhere at Rosenheim's, 529 Hampshire.

STATE FAIR.—The Ætna Reaper and Mower, with its great improvements, running the Reel by cog-gearing, dispensing with the chain, with the improvement in the Dropper, attracted great attention and received the highest commendation from the Farmers.

The Excelsior Thrasher, with the four wheel Mounted Power, was operated Friday, doing the most excellent work, and proving to the immense crowd that the Excelsior Thrasher is a perfect Thrasher, and that its mounted Power is much lighter draft than any other Power yet introduced.

The Ætna Reaper, and Excelsior Thrasher were both exhibited by Mr. Butterworth, of the New Agricultural Depot, who is General Western Agent. Mr. Butterworth is also agent for the Brinkerhoff Corn Sheller that received the First Premium; the Five Dollar Sheller that received such high commendation; the Union Cider Mill that received the First Premium; and the Mowing Machine Knife Grinder that received the *highest commendation*. Drive Wells and Pumps in variety, and grand display of Plows, including the Moline, Prairie Chief, Fort Madison, and Smith's Cast Steel Plows, and Rod Mouldboard Breakers. The Hoosier Drill which was so handsomely finished and such a universal favorite among our farmers, and Hay and Straw cutters in variety.

The exhibition of Farm Machinery will continue at the New Agricultural Depot, 321 Maine street, Quincy Illinois.

☞ Ladies' Misses and Children's

The Weekly Whig, —AND— REPUBLICAN.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1868.

POETRY.

For the Quincy Whig.

A Mournful, Melancholy and Doleful Epopee.

I saw a man with grief bowed down—
Methinks I see him now;
Where once a smile, there's now a frown,
Upon his wrinkled brow.

Whilom he walked with upright men,
And scorned to be unfair;
He quickly shrank from action when
Deceit or fraud lurked there.

On the cold ground he makes his bed;
His hair dishevelled hangs;
He finds no rest, 'twixt fear and dread,
Of Remorse's piercing fangs.

He wakes and sleeps, he chafes and dreams,
Alternate day and night;
The darkness scares, and then he seems,
Affrighted with the light.

'Tis thus he lives, a maniac most,
In constant grief and dread;
To joy and peace forever lost,
And hope—forever fled.

You fain would know the causes, now,
Which wrought so great a change;
Then listen, and I'll tell you how,
Though you may think it strange.

His dire offence, I'll now relate,
You'll find I am no *hinter*,
But plainly state, he found too late,
He had not "paid the *printer!*"

MORAL:

Now, friends, beware! take special care
To square up with the "Typo,"
Then well you may, with freedom say,
You do not fear the "hypo."

Quincy, Sept., 1868. SUKEY.

At the Last.

The stream is calmest when it nears the tide,
And flowers the sweetest at the eventide,
And birds most musical at close of day,
And saints divinest when they pass away.
Morning is lovely, but a holier charm
Lies folded close in evening's robes of balm;
And weary man must ever love her best,
For morning calls to toil, but night to rest.

She comes from Heaven, and on her wings doth bear
A holy fragrance, like the breath of prayer;
Footsteps of angels follow in her trace,
To shut the weary eyes of day in peace.
All things are hushed before her as she throws,
O'er earth and sky her mantle of repose;
There is a calm, a beauty and a power
That morning knows not, in the evening hour.

Until the evening, we must weep and toil,
Plough life's stern furrow, dig the weedy soil,
Tread with sad feet our rough and stormy way
And bear the heat and the burden of the day.
Oh! when our sun is setting may we glide
Like summer evening down the golden tide;
And leave behind us when we pass away,
Sweet, starry twilight round our sleeping clay.

TRIFLES.

Woman's Rites—Marriage.

The best head—go ahead.

How to get the "stamps"—put your heel down.

Some people are like pavements—good only when put down.

Young men walk much steadier with bricks under their feet than over their heads.

In conversation, the weather was first favorite—but now it is the harvest that continually crops up.

Solomon advises the sluggard to go to the ant; but the shiftless in our day generally go to their "uncle."

An Irish monk once called on his congregation to thank God that he had placed death at the end of life instead of the middle.

If hearts are ever broken, the pieces are generally worth mending, and the cement of second love often makes the whole as strong as ever.

Ole Bull was once seeing the sights at Donnybrook Fair, when he was attracted by the sound of a very loud violin in a tent. He entered and said to the player: "My good friend, do you play by note?" "The divil a note, sir." "Do you play by ear, then?" "Never an ear, your honor." "How do you play, then?" "By main strength, be jabers!"

Johnny Shrimp's Composition on Amusements.

From the New York Commonwealth.

There are various kinds of amusements. Some people think it amusing to pull dogs' tails. I tried it once with a big bull dog, but I found it was not quite as amusing as I thought. I never tried it again. Ma has many amusements; one of 'em used to be whipping me with a slipper; but I'm too big for that now. It's good to be a big boy for some reasons, only I don't think that because I'm big, I should have to carry all the groceries home instead of pa. Sometimes I think pa's getting lazy; but I never tell him so, for pa's got a habit of doing as he pleases 'spite of me, and says he don't want any impudence. I think when I get big I'll have just such a habit. Everybody says I take after pa wonderfully.

Aunt Jerusha says my chief amusement is in tormenting others. But I don't think so, for though I do like to plague folks, I like the circus a good deal better. Oh! dear me! *how* I do like the circus. I tell you now, I'd go to the circus every night and to the two matinees if I could. I once knew a boy who had a free pass and could go whenever he pleased. I'd rather be him than be an angel. I suppose I will be an angel sometime. All good folks get to be angels by and by, and have plenty of feathers. I wish I had some of 'em now, for my hed's awful hard.

If I could have my choice, I'd like to be the clown in the circus—no! when I think of it, I'd rather be the man in the middle of the ring, who snaps the whip. I tried it once at recess in school; I whipped the little boys on the legs with a long switch, but they didn't seem to like it and cried, and I had to stop. Some boys never can take a joke. Then, I don't know but what I'd like to ride on a horse like Nino Eddie. No! I think after all, I'd like the flying trapeze bettor. I tried it once at home—when ma left me to take care of the baby—with a clothes-line fastened to the top of the book-case. But it didn't work good. Somehow I fell, right on the baby, too, and *such* a squalling! But I never *did* know a baby that gets in the way so much as our

First Shot in Quincy of Frank Blair's Soldiers.

Attempted Assassination of Gov. Koerner at the Rink Last Saturday Night.

Whether we are to "have peace" or war in the city of Quincy during and after this campaign is daily becoming more and more seriously discussed upon our streets. The rowdyism which has characterized several parades of the "Greenback" organizations of this city and their evident determination, as evinced in the hurling of abusive epithets and stones, to get into a row with the Tanners last Monday night have given to our citizens an inkling of the manner in which the Democracy propose to carry on the campaign here. But all their disgraceful acts pale before the dastardly conduct of one of the brave (?) soldiers in Frank Blair's revolutionary army last Saturday night, who deliberately *aimed his firearm through the window of the Skating Rink at the orator of the evening, fired it off, and fled.* The Republicans of this city have quietly bore insults and blows, but this culminating act of their opponents has stirred them up to a realization of the metal they have to deal with, and "*Graybacks*" *had better "stand from under,"* when they again attempt to interrupt peaceful Tanners in their processions or mass meetings.

This shooting affair at the Rink is no sensational story concocted for political effect, but, an actual fact. The shot was fired into the Rink at about half past nine o'clock, in the evening of Saturday last, when nearly fifteen hundred people, including men, women, and children were assembled there listening to the eloquent utterances of the gallant Lieut. Governor Koerner. The bullet was fired from Ninth street, through the window, at the south-west corner of the building. It was evidently aimed at the speaker, but striking one of the arches of the Rink glanced off into the crowd, and struck one of the listeners in the arm. No serious damage was fortunately done, as the force of the ball was spent, but the intentions of the miscreant were just as hellish, nevertheless. That it was not an accidental shot is beyond a question, for a well known lady, of this city, was sitting in her buggy on Ninth street and plainly heard the report, just behind her, and turning, saw the man running. He was out of sight before the alarm could be given. The bullet has been secured and has the appearance of having been fired from a cavalry revolver. The Tanners make their next appearance at the monster meeting next Friday, when Gen. Palmer speakes, and they will be out in force enough to awe their enemies into allowing them peaceable possession of the streets and the rink.

UNWARRANTED ASSAULT.—Yesterday evening, our neighbor of the *Tribune*, Louis Korth, Esq., while peacefully engaged in his office, was sought out and brutally beaten by one Heiltz, a saloon keeper and Captain of a Company of "Graybacks" in this city.

The pretext for the assault was the editorials of Mr. Korth, in the columns of the *Tribune*, the German Republican paper in this city. The assault is noticed, apologized for, and justified by the *Herald* of this morning, in the same spirit, style and manner in which the shooting into the Rink on Saturday night was noticed by that sheet. We simply desire to call public attention to these brutal and cowardly outrages on peaceful assemblages, and unarmed persons by Democrats, as an evidence of the utter unfitness of such men, and the party to which they belong, of public trust, confidence or respect, and what may be expected in all places where Democracy have sway.

The man who on the 29th ult. attacked with club and revolver, an unarmed and peaceful citizen, instead of to-day being in the hands of the officers of the law and punished for his crime is (justified by the *Herald*, in company with the the officials of this city,) in command of his "Graybacks" an honored representative of his party at the Democratic rebel pow-wow, at Hannibal on the 30th. The Democracy will probably vote him a cane for his valor.

THOSE CONVERTS—"WINDY JIM'S" STATEMENTS.—Last Monday evening, at the time of the bullaballoo incident to the return of Gen. Singleton, "Windy Jim" Davidson stated to the crowd in front of the Quincy House that among the many who were turning from Republicanism to the support of Gen. Singleton and other Democratic nominees were two united Presbyterian ministers. A bystander demanded that their names should be given. Richardson tried to silence the questioner, but was unable to do so, and finally Davidson gave the name of one of his converted clergymen—Rev. Samuel Millen of Monmouth. The fo

ANOTHER ROUSING DEMONSTRATION.

German Radical Mass-Meeting.

1,500 people at the Rink to hear Lt. Gov. Koerner.

Fine Torch-Light Procession.

The mass of the German population of our country, the sober industrious, educated, ingenious portion of them has always been found faithful to the interest of the party of Freedom and Progress of the Republican Union party. They enlisted in our armies by thousands to put down the rebellion, and during this campaign they are demonstrating, everywhere, that they are working, and intending to vote on the same side that they fought. The German citizens of Quincy are no exception to this rule, as the large and enthusiastic meeting at the Rink on Saturday night shows. To the torchlight procession of the evening they contributed the lion's share, one half of the column being members of Capt. Schantz's gallant Fourth Ward Company, the largest in the city. The procession formed at Lincoln Hall, about half past seven o'clock, and headed by a detachment of Grant and Colfax Mounted Guards, moved through our streets in excellent order, and without creating the slightest disturbance. The Tanners are evidently improving in drill, and their "serpentine marches" are particularly well executed. As there was no speaking in English, the turnout of American Tanners was not so large as on previous occasions, but the appearance and conduct of those who were out was highly creditable. Unacquainted as we are with the German tongue we cannot give a full report of Gov. Koerner's speech, but understand that it was mostly upon the financial questions of the day. His auditors, numbering fully fifteen hundred, gave evidence of approval and interest in his remarks by close attention and loud applause. The Governor has an easy, quiet way of speaking, which enables him to interest all who can understand his words, yet he handles rebels and their northern allies in an unsparing manner. We doubt not that his eloquence has done much good among his fellow countrymen in our city, especially among those who have lately arrived, and are at this election to cast their first votes.

MORE VILLAINY—AN OLD MAN GARROTED AND ROBBED ON THE 29TH ULT.—Another piece of villainous rascality was perpetrated in the city the 29th ult., showing that our late influx of scoundrels from other places has not entirely departed. A complaint was made to our police by an old man named Caleb Rhode, that he had been robbed. His story runs as follows: His home is in Nebraska, but he was driven from it by the recent Indian troubles. Leaving his wife in a place of safety, he started for Attica, Warren county, Ind., where he has relatives. He arrived in this place from Kansas City, via the H. & St. Joe R. R., early this morning, but did not get across the river in time for the early train East. In West Quincy he fell in with a boy about 15 years of age, who told him that he would take him where he could get a cheap breakfast. The old man, he is just 70 years of age, crossed the river with him, and after following the boy a short distance, be found himself in a lumber yard (he cannot tell on what street) and confronted by two men. One of them seized him by the throat, and the victim's neck still gives evidence of the grip. He was unable to give any alarm before his pocket book, containing about $25, was stolen and the three scoundrels had disappeared from sight. The Police are looking after them, however, and one man, who is believed to be the chief villain, has already been arrested and safely lodged in the calaboose.

Of course the aged and infirm victim of this robbery is left in a pitiable condition, friendless and penniless, far from home, and our citizens should not let him be uncared for.

THE DROWNED MAN.—Last week Monday there was published in the WHIG a communication from the clerk of the steamer Hawkeye State, in which the supposed death by drowning of a passenger named Slade was recorded.

A Keokuk paper of last Sunday contains the following in regard to the recovery of the body:

"The man who was found drowned near White's Pork House, notice of which was made in this paper, was yesterday morning claimed by his father, Mr. W. I. Slade, of Pike county, Ill. It appears that the deceased came to the city a few days ago with a neighbor in a buggy, and concluded to go to the Quincy Fair by boat. He took passage on the steamer Hawkeye for that purpose, and about 12 o'clock in the night, while the boat was lying at Keokuk, the officers were notified that a man was overboard. Efforts were immediately made to save him, but failed.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN EARTHQUAKE.

Additional Facts and Incidents.

Private letters from Lima, Valparaiso, and other ports, subject to the recent terrible commotion, give many facts and incidents not alluded to in the newspaper accounts heretofore published. One writer reports a singular and horrible sight that occurred at Arica, on the south side of the ruined city. As the earth opened and yawned, there came up five hundred mummies, who stand in long lines facing the sea, every one of the skeletons in perfect preservation, the hands doubled up and supporting the chin, the knees drawn up and the feet supporting the fleshless body! This must be one of the most frightful sights possible, and quite beyond description. The spot where these mummies now stand was once an old cemetery—some ninety years ago, it is said—and these skeletons are doubtless the fabled Incas and Indians, who either buried themselves alive, or were interred in this manner. They correspond exactly to the old mummies of the Incas, which I described in a former letter as among the curiosities to be seen in the museum at Lima. As the ground receded what a ghastly spectacle, amid the throes of an earthquake, the coming up again to the earth of these long-buried skeleton remains—five hundred ghostly mummies!

There are fearful stories of the robberies committed among the destroyed places. Bands of thieves, mostly muleteers and the very offscouring of humanity, having saved their own lives by running to the mountains, have now returned to the ruined towns to rob and pillage. They prowl around the ruined houses, overturning stones and doorways, and pulling out from under the dust and shattered buildings, many valuable goods, money, pieces of elegant furniture, trunks of clothing, etc. And they assemble in crowds upon the sea shore and break open boxes, casks of liquors, goods of all kinds that are washed ashore from the wrecks of ships and other vessels. Nor do they spare the dead, for I have been told by an intelligent Peruvian, formerly doing business in Islay, but who has just returned here penniless, that these miserable thieves will rifle a dead body of everything upon it; and hunting among the ruins for valuables, they will often drag out a dead body, only to pilfer it, and cast it back among the fallen ruins. In one instance these Ladrones found an immense case of sarsaparilla, washed ashore from some ship, and they drank every bottle of it, imagining it to be beer. The people who formerly inhabited these fallen towns (those who were fortunate enough to escape death from the earthquake or by the incoming of the sea) are living in the most abject want and poverty. Many of them are in tents, but by far the greater number have neither clothing nor shelter, nor food. Having but a minute to escape to the hills, they are now homeless, houseless, shelterless and without means of sustenance, and many of them must undoubtedly perish.

Some idea of the suffering may be had when we realize that in the city of Arequipa alone, a place containing from 80,000 to 100,000 inhabitants, there is not one house left standing—literally "not one stone upon another." A Peruvian gentleman, who was in Arica, has given me many horrible details and incidents. He says: "No one who did not witness it can form any idea of its horror." Groans and outcries, falling buildings and shivered timbers, the air so filled with dust and ashes, so choked with the fine dirt of the adobe buildings, and so strong an electric smell in the air similar to the strongest brimstone, that the only way people could breathe or escape at all was by each one throwing him or herself flat on the ground and burying the face flat in the very earth which yawned and opened around them. Parents crying for their children; mothers screaming for their husbands; and a blinding cloud of dust and brimstone, and the crash of tumbling houses, the roar of the terrible in-coming sea, and the shrieks of the wounded dying in the falling ruins. In Moqua, the ground opened, and, as it closed again instantly, it caught the ill-fated people, leaving them partly projecting from the earth. Here are to be seen hands protruding, feet and toes sticking out above the earth. The top of a head, and even the whole head and neck of some of the people, fingers and arms, with the bodies to which they belong shut into the gaping earth!

Some singular escapes were met with. In Iquique, Mr. Reider, a well-known citizen, was riding his horse, when the animal felt the rumbling of the earth and refused to move. Trembling in every limb and unmanageable, he stood if paralyzed, and at that moment the ground, scarce fifteen feet in front of him, opened, an immense column of water and ashes came up to the height of twenty feet, and the ground suddenly close again. A gentleman, his wife and children took a large launch or flat boat and succeeded in getting clear of the falling houses, but an immense tidal wave lifting the boat on its crest, took them inland full three miles, beside the church, and on the side hill, where they were firmly imbedded in the mud. A large piece of adobe struck the gentleman in the face, breaking in his nose and stunning him, but not killing him; but he and all his family were saved! As I rode out on horseback to view the ruins of old Callao, destroyed by an earthquake a century ago, I was shown an old piece of timber, which was said to be part of a mast and spars of an old Spanish frigate, carried inland two miles by the coming in of the sea, and left to decay where I saw its rotten timbers lying. I did not believe this story probable, and thought it a Spanish *canard*. But I am inclined to give it full credence now, for the American gunboat Wateree lies wedged between two trees on a hill-side in Arica, a mile and a half from the beach, and full three miles from her anchorage. This is a positive fact.

The most horrible calamity befel

The Soldier vs. the Traitor.

Gen. Schenck, in his speech at Dayton, on Saturday night, thus modestly, dignifiedly, and forcibly stated the issue between himself and his Democratic opponent:

I am one of those who, hurrying to join the great Union cause at the commencement of the war, felt it my duty, according to my humble ability, to aid the end by every possible means that I might contribute to put down that rebellion which was threatening the life of the nation, and I am one who believes that I was altogether right, as were all those who acted with me; that it was the discharge of a sacred duty. And I am one who, with perhaps most the rest of you who stand here to-night, believe I am right now, and I am proud to avow my determination, by all the means in my power, to help to keep that rebellion down. [Applause.] Whatever of merit I possess, therefore, as the candidate of the Republican party, is the merit derived from the fact that I am in full sympathy with those Union men who rallied at the beginning of the war to prevent the destruction of the Government, and who, now that the war is closed, are determined with one common mind that the fruits of that victory which we won shall not be lost and the blood of our people shed in vain. [Applause.] Thus, then, we stand before the country; and I am glad that such a competitor, for me at least, in this district, has been selected. I love a fair issue, I love a square issue; and the best thing to know, next to knowing precisely where you stand as regards your own position, when you are engaged in a controversy or struggle, is to know just what is the position of your adversary. Then there can be no doubt as to what the result will mean. And what will the result here mean? Not from any individual character in either Mr. Vallandigham or myself is it that the struggle here, in the 3d district, is attracting the attention, not only of all this State, but of all the country. Why is it that they are in New York, Boston, and in the most distant parts of the country, laying wagers on the probable result, and both parties looking with intense interest toward the result? It is because the issue has been squarely made between two parties representing diametrically opposite opinions upon those subjects, and when the point is settled by your votes it will mean something. If you sustain and endorse my competitor, I shall take that as a decision of a majority of the people of this district that you are now in sympathy with the rebels, and that we who opposed their mad attempts were only engaged in that which was revolutionary and unconstitutional. If you sustain me I will accept that as a conclusion of a majority of the voters that they are still with me, and that most of you are determined to show to the country that you are well satisfied with the work done in putting down the rebellion, and that you are equally determined that it shall be kept down, and the integrity of the country preserved. [Applause.] That, then, is the issue, and about which there can be no possible mistake, and, so far as I am concerned, there shall be no success on the part of any one who shall seek to shirk that issue, which the Democratic party has formally tendered.

METEORIC PHENOMENON.

The Bolide of Warsaw—It Explodes Fifty Miles from the Earth—Supposed to Possess a Surface of 2,000 Acres.

Paris (Sept. 4) Correspondence of the New York Times.

But what are we to think of the wonderful *bolide* of Warsaw, of a few months ago? Here is something more fantastic than anything the astronomer ever dreamed of. On a starlight night the citizens of Warsaw gazed petrified with fear at the rapid approach of an immense ball of fire, which at last bursted over their heads with a noise and shock such as never had been heard or felt before on the surface of the earth. After the globe bursted, each of the pieces in turn broke up, until parts of the mass, before reaching the earth, were in powder, the first discharges representing, for the sound, the discharges of artillery, and the smaller pieces the rolling discharge of many regiments of small arms. M. Daubree, of the French Academy of Science, who has just been lecturing on the subject, has obtained for the Academy 912 pieces of the broken bolis. M. Krantz, of Bonn, gathered up for himself 1,612 pieces. Other professors have done the same, and millions of pieces yet remain strewed over the section of country where it broke.

It was computed that this globe had a surface of 5000 acres, and was consequently large enough to maintain the life of many microscopic nations of infusoria. Where did it come from, and what was the force that directed it thus in a straight line against the earth? When first seen it appeared half as large as the moon, and never appeared larger until it struck our atmosphere and exploded. This fact shows its frightful rapidity of motion, for from the distance at which it appeared less than the moon till the time it exploded, it must have shot so rapidly that the eye had not time to perceive its enlargement! Then, again, what was the cause of the explosion, and especially of an explosion so complete as to almost triturate the particle? Was it the density of the earth's atmosphere that broke it, or was the explosion due to the contact of certain gases of the meteor with the constituents of the air? It is more consoling to adopt the first theory, because we will then feel as if our atmosphere served as a cuirass to the earth, and would continue to protect us from the shocks of stray globes like that of Warsaw. The shock and spring of the air must have been something beyond the computation of man, for it did not knock people down, and yet it occurred at something like fifty miles from the earth, and the pieces picked up show it to have been a tolerably hard stone.

CITY AFFAIRS.

CITY NEWS SUMMARY.—In the way of amusements we have had a course of phrenological lectures by Prof. John Logan, running through the whole week. We are promised for next week a series of exhibitions by the famous magician Hartz. There is a rumor that for the week following a theatrical troupe from the St. Louis "Olympic" are to tread the boards of the Opera House.——Political meetings have been numerous. There was a rousing German Radical mass-meeting at the Rink last Saturday night. Ex-Gov. Koerner was the orator. 250 Tanners were out. There were full 1,500 persons in the Rink. Some cowardly, Democratic miscreant fired into the crowd while Koerner was speaking, evidently with the intention of killing him. The ball struck an arch and glanced, striking one of the crowd in the arm. The grandest gathering of the campaign was the Republican meeting yesterday. We reserve particulars for the next issue. The Democracy has had two grand failures this week; the first Tuesday evening, when a German meeting was held in the Fourth Ward. The Graybacks turned out but only one-half as strong as they have heretofore. On the next day they shipped a crowd of 200, all told, to Hannibal. They expected at least 1,000 and had engaged two boats and spoken for others, "if needed."——There have been three trotting races on the Fair Grounds within a week. Last Saturday morning there was a trot for $50, between "Ida May" and "Clara," both from D. A. Gages' stables, Chicago. The former won. Best time: 2:35. In the afternoon there was another trot for a $200 purse. On last Tuesday "Belle of Chicago," "Troublesome" and "Brown George" trotted for a purse of $500. The latter was the winner. Time, (two miles and repeat) 5:40.——A little girl four years old was drowned in a cistern, on Tuesday. Her name was Minnie Drummond.——A little boy fell from a peach wagon, from which he had been stealing, on Wednesday and broke his leg.——The shipment of stock from Quincy on Tuesday was larger than it ever was before on one day. 2,000 head of cattle and 700 head of hogs—103 cars—by C. B. & Q. R. R., and three more car loads by the T. W. & W. R. W.——An old man, named Caleb Rhode, from Nebraska, on his way to Indiana, was on Tuesday inveigled into a lumber yard, garroted and robbed. Three men were arrested for the offense, and one of them, Martin Gibson, sentenced to 100 days in the workhouse——Louis Korth, the editor of the Quincy *Tribune*, (German Republican), was assaulted in his office last Tuesday by a ruffian Democrat who felt insulted at certain editorials in the *Tribune*. He was armed with a revolver, and heavy cane, and struck the unarmed Mr. Korth fearful blows.——Four grand balls are to come off at Pinkham Hall during the first eight nights of this month — Moses Kaufman, the brave little fellow who rescued a drowning babe from a cistern, last August, was presented with a silver medal last Sunday by Zuleika Lodge I. O. B. B.——John Mauge, alias Horton, who snatched $9,500 from the counter of the First National Bank, on the 23d ult., and was snatched himself by the Police the next day, has had a preliminary trial and been remanded to jail in default of $4,000 bail.

OUR advices from Europe indicate that the attitudes of France and Prussia towards each other are daily becoming more warlike. At the French Camp at Chalons, the other day, the soldiers demanded of the Emperor to be led to the Rhine.

THE Quincy *Herald* asserts that Barney Arntzen, "the distinguished German orator," was shot at, at the Rink, the other night, because he was there for the purpose of replying to Gov. Koerner. It is much more probable that the would-be assassin was some friend of Gen. Singleton, who remembered Mr. Arntzen's opposition to Singleton's nomination, and who thus sought to be relieved of one whom the valiant peace leader of the war calls "a little excrescence upon the Democratic party."

THE Ku-Klux of Arkansas are giving new evidence of their "conservative" tendencies and law-abiding spirit, by organizing war in Fulton county, in that State, as will be seen in our dispatches to-day. In Kentucky, the most Democratic of all the States, they give evidence of the same by resisting revenue officers and robbing them of their money and their papers. Such is "Conservatism" where it flourishes most luxuriantly.

MARRIED.

In this city, Thursday Oct. 1st, at the residence of Mrs. E. W. Godfrey, by the Rev. J. A. Priest, Mr. T. D. WOODRUFF and Miss F. E. GODFREY, all of Quincy.

On Tuesday evening, Sept. 29, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. Geo. I. King, as-

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL.

WHIG OFFICE, QUINCY, October 1, 1868.

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS.

GOLD—Opened at 140

U. S. 6's, 1881	112¾	U. S. 5-20's, '65, N. I.	107⅝
U. S. 5-20's, 1862	112	U. S. 5-20's, 1867	107⅞
U. S. 5-20's, 1864	109½	U. S. 5-20's, 1868	—
U. S. 5-20's, 1865	109½	U. S. 10-40's	101½

QUINCY QUOTATIONS.

The following are the rates as furnished by THOMAS T. WOODRUFF, Banker and Broker, No. 18 Fourth St., west side of Washington Park:

	Buying	Selling
Gold	139	140
Silver, large	120	
Silver, small	126	
N. Y. Exchange	par.	¼ prem.
Chicago Exchange	par	1-10 prem.
St. Louis Exchange	par	1-10 prem.
U. S. 6's, 1881	112	112¾
U. S. 5-20's 1862	111½	112
U. S. 5-20's, 1864	108½	109½
U. S. 5-20s, '65	108½	109½
U. S. 5-20's, 1865, new issue	107½	108
U. S. 5-20's, 1867	107½	108
U. S. 5-20's, 1868	107½	108½
U. S. 10-40's	100½	101¼

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE QUINCY WHIG, October 1, 1868.

The New York Bulletin of Monday, in reviewing the market for the week says:

"The general markets have been variable. Cotton is declining on the large receipts and prospects of a larger crop than last year's. Breadstuffs are unsettled and probably will be more or less so till the close of navigation. The grocery trade is active with firm prices notwithstanding the decline in gold. Dry Goods are more in demand at the reduced rates."

We append prices of leading articles in New York City now and at the same time last year, the first price being given for this year and the second for last year, the highest price being given in each instance:

	1867	1868
New York flour	$9 00	$10.10
Spring wheat	1.76	2.32
Rye	—	1.52
Corn	1.18½	1.30
Oats	75	77
Coffee	16¾	19
Cotton	26¼	21
Cuba molasses	55	57
Turpentine	47	60
Crude petroleum	13	19
Mess pork	24 50	24 60
Butter	47	37
Cheese	17	15
Lard	20¼	14½
Tallow	13½	13
Fine wool	57	66

During the past week general dullness has prevailed in the wheat and flour markets. On Monday buyers made no claim to paying over $1 90 for the best wheat, nor have they since that time, and it is only nominally at that figure, for, practically, hardly any wheat is brought to this market that commands that price.

The only thing we have seen in print that looks like encouragement for the millers is a letter from a New York firm to a St. Louis miller, which we find in the *Democrat*. The letter says:

"Our stock is not accumulating, and with the present disposition on the part of receivers to meet shippers views, we shall enter the winter with very light stock, indeed, so that shipments by rail from the West will be the order of the day the whole winter long. Don't wait too long to take hold, or else you will miss it."

This seems to be somewhat at variance with other accounts, which have reported the market stuffed.

In regard to the probable demand for our surplus breadstuffs for export, there seems to be a general opinion prevailing that the demand will not be heavy compared with last year; but there is no sufficient data to enable one to predict with much confidence yet.

There is much anxiety among farmers to learn what the future price of corn is to be for the new crop, and we have been asked the question many times. We have as yet been unable to learn of any contracts made in this city. We shall not be surprised to see new corn before the close of this month down to 50c., perhaps lower. If any farmer in this vicinity supposes the aggregate corn crop of the country to be small he is not posted. There is, however, a very large number of hogs and cattle to be fatted, which will prevent the market from getting down very low. Prices paid during the week have been variable, ranging from 80 to 87 cents, all to the millers and feeders, and sales were made this morning at 80@85c choice white. Offerings are very limited and no rates can be made at present rates in any quantity for shipment.

Rye—Shows a good deal of steadiness, owing to the small supply, and we note sales of several hundred bushels to-day at $1.00 for choice.

Oats—Declining; sales were made at 40c yesterday afternoon and this morning, but small choice lots brought 45c, but the market is evidently weak at the latter.

Hay—Small quantities appeared to-day and was eagerly taken, sales ranging as high as $18 for bright, not over-ripe timothy.

Butter—Much weaker and really declined, though small lots of strictly choice fresh roll will still bring 40c, but fair qualities that brought that price a few days are at least 5c lower. Most of sales were made to-day at 35c.

Eggs—Under better supplies there has been a decline and sales were made at 16@18c.

Potatoes—Weaker. Sales to-day were made at $1 20 @1 35. We quote a lower range from commission store. There has been considerable reduction in values during the week from competition of northern potatoes sold by commission men.

Poultry—In very fair demand at quotations, with sales to day at $2.50 for spring.

Apples—In steady shipping demand, but as the local demand has diminished we quote lower range. The highest quotation is only for very large smooth qualities at the retail stores.

Wool—Active and firm with an upward tendency.

Groceries—We quote steady, with a continued good demand, and active trade. Sugars are very firm and have advanced in New York, but jobbers here are with good stocks and have not advanced. Coffees have declined ½c.

Dry Goods—There is a decided decline in standard tickings, some bleached cottons, jeans and some other goods. The trade is not characterized by the activity of a few weeks ago, but the decline will be likely to stimulate purchasers. A reaction in favor of higher prices is not at all improbable as soon as speculators manage to control, as they eventually will, the incoming crop. Woollen goods are very firm, and will undoubtedly rise in sympathy with the wool market.

Iron—Very firm, and we look for a rise, as manufacturers East have advanced prices. Some dealers in nails here are above our quotations, but others retain these prices.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS.

The ruling rates for east-ward-bound freights are as follows:

	1st Cl.	2d Cl.	3d Cl.	4th Cl.	Flour.
New York	$2 18	$1 75	$1 25	87	$1 74
Boston	2 28	1 85	1 30	92	1 84
Philadelphia / Baltimore	2 03	1 65	1 17	[illegible]	1 61
Chicago	63	50	37	27	50

Flour—To Portland, $1 90. Grain in bulk—To New York, 92c; to Boston, 97c; to Philadelphia and Baltimore, 87c per cwt.

Live stock to: Chicago $55 ₩ car. Buffalo $115 ₩ car, hogs and sheep. Pittsburg $130 ₩ car, cattle.

GENERAL PRODUCE, FLOUR AND PROVISION MARKET.

Flour and Meal.

FLOUR—₩ bbl		CORN MEAL—₩ cwt.	
Choice City	10 25@11 25	Best Bolted	1 90
2d Quality	8 50@ 9 00	Coarse—Feed	1 75
Third Rate	7 00@ 8 00	Hominy, bbl.	7 60
Spr'g Wheat	9 0 @ 9 50	MILL-FEED—₩ cwt.	
No. 1 Rye	@ 8 00	Shipstuff	1 25@1 60
Buckwheat	@12 00	Shorts	1 00
CHOICE FLOUR—Retail	10 75@12 00		

Grain, Hay and Seeds.

WHEAT—WINTER.		OATS(32lbs.)	38@ 40
Extra Choice	@1 90	OATS(35lbs.)	40@ 44
Prime(clean)	1 75@1 85	HAY—₩ ton.	
do chealy	1 60@1 70	Timothy—No 1—	
Inferior	1 30@1 50	Baled, on car	15 00@16 00
WHEAT—SPRING.		Unbaled	16 00@18 00
Fair to choice	1 15@1 30	SEEDS—₩ bu.—buying.	
RYE—No 1.	85@1 00	Flaxseed	1 50@ 1 60
BUCKWHEAT	@1 40	Timothy	2 00@ 2 50
CORN—EAR		Clover	7 00@ 7 50
Choice White. / Mix'd & Yellow	80@	BROOM CORN—₩ ton. Fair to good.	$125@$150.

Farm Produce—Grocers' Stock.

Butter—From wagon, good to choice	37 @ 40
do Wisconsin dairy, in tubs	@ 35
do Northern store-packed	
Cheese—Choice country made	18
do Ohio and Pope's Factory	18½@ 19
Eggs—From wagon, fresh, per doz	15 @ 16
Honey—Choice country, strained lb	15 @ 18
do do do in comb	12½@ 15
Sorghum Syrup—Fair to good, ₩ gal	40 @ 60

COMMERCIAL.

Brooms and Wooden Ware.

BROOMS—₩ doz.		BROOM STOCK	
Com. House	3 50@ 3 75	Handles, ₩ M	18 00@20 00
Extra, do.	4 00@ 4 75	Wire, per lb.	20@ 25
Warehouse	5 00	Twine, sew.	40@ 50
Stable	6 00@ 7 00		
TUBS		CHURNS	
No. 1 ₩ doz.	13 00	No. 1 ₩ doz.	13 50
No. 2 ₩ "	11 50	No. 2 ₩ "	12 50
No. 3 ₩ "	10 00	No. 3 ₩ "	11 50
BUCKETS—		WASH-BOARDS—	
Two hoop, ₩ doz.	2 65	Zinc	3 25
Three hoop, ₩ doz.	3 00	Extra Heavy Zinc.	3 50

Canned Goods, Pickles, Etc.

CANNED GOODS—₩ doz		PICKLES, ETC.—₩ doz	
Oysters, 1 lb	2 00@2 25	Gherkins, qts.	4 50
" 2 "	3 00@3 25	" ½ gal	6 50
Sardines, ¼'s	2 55	" 1 "	10 00
" ½'s	4 50	Catsups, pints	1 75
Peaches, 2 lb	3 50@ 3 75	Pep. Sauce, pts.	1 75
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2 50	Pickles, per bbl	14 00

Coffee, Teas, and Spices.

COFFEE.		TEAS.	
Rio, choice	26 @26½	Imperial	1 35@1 75
do prime	25 @25½	Gunpowder	1 50@2 00
Rio, fair	23 @23½	Oolong, blk.	85@1 20
Java, old Gov.	41 @43	Japan	1 15@1 65
Laguayra	25 @26	Hyson	1 40@1 80
SPICE.			
Allspice	37	Ginger, gr	
Cassia	90	Pepper	40
Cloves	60	Nutmegs	@1 50

Confections and Crackers.

CONFECTIONS—₩ lb.		CRACKERS—₩ lb.	
Brown & Bros' Pure Stick, ₩ box of 20 lbs.	21	Soda	7½
Com. Stick, box	19 @19	Picnic	7½
Large Stick	23 @25	Butter	7½
Fancy Mixed	26 @27	Ex. Fine Soda	10
Kisses	25 @27	Sugar	13
Lozenges	25 @33	Boston Butter	13
Gum Drops	35 @15	Cream	15
		Ginger Nuts	17 @20

Cooperage.

BARRELS—Each		TIERCES AND HHDS.	
Pork	1 40@ 1 50	Lard Tierces	1 65@1 75
Flour	55@ 60	Slack do	1 10@ 1 25
Lime, Apple	60	Hhds., slack	2 25@2 50
Cider	1 75	Hf Hhds., slack	1 85
STAVES AND POLES		HEADING, Machine.	
Soft, machine	10 00	Soft Woods, ₩ set	09
Blk Oak, do	11 50	Black Oak, do	11
Wh " split	16 00@18 10	HEADING, Rough	
Hick'ry poles	12 00@20 00	Wh Oak, ₩ M	20 00@ 25 0

Drugs.

Aloes, Cape	40	Epsom Salts	7
" Socot.	@1 20	Glue	40@ 75
Alum	7	Ipecac	6 25
Arrowroot	50	Indigo	1 40@1 75
Assafoetida	50	Liquorice, ext	35@ 50
Borax, refined	40	Logwood ex	17
Brimstone, roll	7@ 8	Morphine	10 00
Blue Vitriol	16	Madder	24
Copaiba	1 10	Oil Pepperm't.	7 00
Calomel	1 25@1 60	Opium, Turk'y.	13 00
Camphor	1 10	Quinine	2 75
Canary Seed	18	Rhubarb, E. I	5 26
Castor Oil	3 00	Sugar of Lead.	20
Chloroform	2 00	Saltpetre	15@ 25
Copperas	4½	Tannin	40
Cudbear	25	Turpentine, V	35
Gum Arabic	35@1 00	Tartaric Acid.	90

Fish.

		MACKEREL	
White No. 1	8 25@8 50	Bay, ½ bbl.	13 5
do do 2	7 00@7 50	" kits	3 00
Trout, No. 1	7 00@7 50	Shore, ½ bbl	13 00
HERRING.		" kits	2 80
Lake, ½ bbl.	5 50	No. 2, ½ bbl.	10 75
East'n, ½ bbl	6 00	" kits	2 10
Dutch, keg	2 25	Family, ½ bbl	0 00
Scaled ₩ box	75@ 85	" kits	2 10
Dried, No. 1	65	Ex Family, ½	
Codfish, ₩ lb.	7@ 9	" kits	
Halibut, smo'	18		

Fruits and Nuts.

DRIED FRUIT, ₩ lb		NUTS, ₩ lb	
Figs	18@20	Almonds, h. s.	30
Dates	15@18	do s. s.	35@40
Citrons	40@45	Brazil	18@20
Currants	18	Pecans	18@20
Prunes, Turk.	20	Filberts	18@20
Raisins, layer,	@5 00	Peanuts, raw	12 @14
LEMONS, box	12 00	do bak'd	14 @18
ORANGES, do		Hickory, ₩ bu	1 00

Iron, Steel and Nails.

IRON		STEEL	
Common Bar	4½	Ger. Plow	12½
Horse-shoe	6 @5½	English Cast	30
Heavy Band	4¾@5½	German	25
Light do	5½@9	English Blister	30
		American do	15
NAILS		English Spring	15@18
10s	5 25 / 8s 5 50	Springs, com.	20
6s	5 75 / 4s 6 00	do war	24
3s common	6 75	Machin'y, large	20
3s, fine	8 00	do small	2[illegible]

Leather.

OAK		HEMLOCK	
Slaut Sole	45 @ 48	Span. Sole	32 @ 35
Harness	44 @ 46	Slaut do	35 @ 37
Upper	30 @ 34	Harness	40 @ 42
Kip, light	1 00 @1 25	Upper	28 @ 32
do heavy	75 @ 90	Collar	20 @ 25
do Fr'n'h.	1 55 @1 70	Calf	1 25 @ 1 50
Calf, extra	1 60 @1 75	Kip	70 @ 1 25
do Fr.	1 80 @2 40	OAK, ₩ dozen.	
Skirting	50 @ 52	Lining	7 00 @12 00
		Roans	10 00 @15 00

Lumber and Building Stock.

ROUGH LUMBER		DRESSED LUMBER	
Cl 1¼ & 2 in	56 00@60 00	Cl Flooring	65 00
do 1 inch	40 00	2d cl. do	45 00
2d cl. 1 inch.	40 00	Com do	35 00
Stock Boards	22 00@25 00	¾ in. 2d cl.	25 00@27 50
Barn siding	20 00@22 00	Siding	30 00
Fencing	20 00@22 00	BUILDING STOCK	
Sheathing	16 @17 50	Stucco	3 75@ 4 00
Grub Plank	15 00@15 00	Cement	3 25
Long Joist	27 50@30 00	Lime, white	1 60@ 1 00
Short Joist	20 00@22 00	Plaster Paris	4 00@ 4 50
Scantling	17 50@20 00	" Land	2 10
Timbers	20 00@30 00	Hair, per bu	65@ 75
Lath	4 00@ 4 50	Brick, Mil.	28 00
Pickets, sq.	22 50	" " pr'd	40 00
do 3 in.	29 00	" com	7 50
Shingles, sha	5 50	" fire	0 00
do sawed	3 00@ 5 75	Fire Clay, cwt	2[illegible]

QUINCY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Dullness, steadiness and large receipts characterize the stock market this week.

We give below the shipments which with the remaining include all receipts except the small amount sold to city butchers. They include also the shipments of to-day and last Thursday.

SHIPMENTS.

Cattle to Chicago	2794
Hogs to Chicago	1113
Indian Ponies to Chicago	24
PER T. W. & W. R. W.	
Cattle to Berlin	973
Cattle to Dawson	120
Cattle to Buffalo	65
PER RIVER	
Hogs to St Louis	2[illegible]2

There remain in the yard 1 car load of hogs and 1 car load of sheep.

SALES.

The following are the sales of the week:

Claggett & Co., made the following sales at gross:

To Kierner, 5 cattle, avg 807 lbs. To Schwab, 15 cattle, avg 921 lbs. To Wernoth, 15 cattle, avg 967 lbs.

McGibbons to Kauder, 61 good sheep, avg 111 lbs at —

61 sheep, 52 hogs and 21 cattle were sold at private terms.

Frederick to Wernoth, 4 fair cows, avg about 10[illegible] lbs, at 4c.

Fleming to Wernoth, 18 fair cows, avg 960 lbs, at $3 80 per cwt.

Moore & Schofield to Frederick, 63 good steers, avg about 1100 lbs. at 6¼c—previous contract.

McPike to Frederick, 14 good steers, avg about 1200 lbs, at 6c.

Ewalt to Whitbread, 5 cattle, avg. 920 lbs, at 4c.

Sherwood to Wernoth, 17 fair cows, avg, 9.0 lbs, at 4 cents.

Same to Ferguson, 1 heifer, wt. 550 lbs, at 3½c.

Same to forehand, 4 heifers, avg 615 lbs, at 3c.

QUOTATIONS.

We quote for stock off the cars, fed and watered, as below. For shipping stock, driven in, a deduction is generally made to compensate for future shrinkage:

SHIPPING STEERS.	
Extra-fat shipping steers, not over 6 years old, averaging 1300 lbs	5 85@ 6 10
Prime-fat shipping steers, from 3 to 6 yrs. old, and averaging 1250 to 1500 lbs	5 25@ 5 60
Medium-fat shipping steers, 2d grade, average weight 1100 lbs, and upwards	4 85@ 5 10
BUTCHERS' AND STOCK CATTLE.	
Light-weight, fair, young, butchers' steers averaging 800 to 1000 lbs	4 00@ 4 50
Good to choice butchers' cows and oxen, and fair to good stock steers	3 50@ 4 00
Common to fair butchers' cows and oxen and inferior stock cattle	2 50@3 00
HOGS.	
Choice to extra hogs 250 to 275 lbs. each.	9 00@9 50
Fair to good hogs, 200 to 225 lbs. each	8 00@8 50
Common hogs, 150 to 180 lbs. each	7 00@7 50
SHEEP.	
Good to choice fat sheep from 100 to 115 lbs	2 50@ 3 00
Common to fair sheep	1 50@ 2 00

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

[Special to the Quincy Whig.]

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30

Beef Cattle—Receipts, 1551 head. The market is rather weak, though the offerings were nearly all sold. Sales of inferior to extra at 11@17c, including fair to prime Illinois steers at 14@16c.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 5020 head. The market is slightly lower; sales of sheep at 4½@7c. Lambs, 6¼@9½c

OFFICIAL BLANKS.

COUNTY OFFICERS, ATTORNEYS AGENTS and all persons requiring Blanks for the transaction of their business are invited to send us their orders. We use the best paper and guaranty satisfaction in style and price. We will duplicate bills made at St. Louis, Chicago or elsewhere.

☞ Beautiful line of Cassimere Suits selling astonishing low at Rosenheim's, 529 Hampshire.

☞ Ground was broken on Saturday, for the Missouri and Mississippi Air Line R. R., at Lone Tree Prairie.

☞ Undershirts and Drawers selling 25 per cent. less than elsewhere at Rosenheim's, 529 Hampshire St.

☞ The first premium for crab apple preserves at the late State fair was given to Mrs. Alfred Van Doorn, and not to Mrs. J. K. Van Doorn.

☞ Ladies' High lace and Button Bootees at Rosenheim's, 529 Hampshire.

METEOROLOGICAL.—The following is the range of the thermometer, morning, noon and evening, for the week ending September 27, 1868, as kept by T. W. Francis:

	MORN.	NOON.	EVE.	AVERAGE.
Monday	67	70	67	61
Tuesday	52	52	41	49
Wednesday	33	50	50	46
Thursday	46	56	44	47
Friday	43	60	60	51
Saturday	50	69	54	55
Sunday	56	72	57	61

☞ Gents' and Boys' Custom made Boots selling lower than elsewhere at Rosenheim's, 529 Hampshire.

STATE FAIR.—The Ætna Reaper and Mower, with its great improvements, running the Reel by cog-gearing, dispensing with the chain, with the improvement in the Dropper, attracted great attention and received the highest commendation from the Farmers.

The Excelsior Thrasher, with the four wheel Mounted Power, was operated Friday, doing the most excellent work, and proving to the immense crowd that the Excelsior Thrasher is a perfect Thrasher, and that its mounted Power is much lighter draft than any other Power yet introduced.

The Ætna Reaper, and Excelsior Thrasher were both exhibited by Mr. Butterworth, of the New Agricultural Depot, who is General Western Agent. Mr. Butterworth is also agent for the Brinkerhoff Corn Sheller that received the First Premium; the Five Dollar Sheller that received such high commendation; the Union Cider Mill that received the First Premium; and the Mowing Machine Knife Grinder that received the *highest commendation*. Drive Wells and Pumps in variety, and grand display of Plows, including the Moline, Prairie Chief, Fort Madison, and Smith's Cast Steel Plows, and Rod Mouldboard Breakers. The Hoosier Drill which was so handsomely finished and such a universal favorite among our farmers, and Hay and Straw cutters in variety.

The exhibition of Farm Machinery will continue at the New Agricultural Depot, 321 Maine street, Quincy Illinois.

☞ Ladies', Misses, and Children's Shoes of all kinds selling lower at Rosenheim's than any other house in the city.

The Illinois Stock Farm Association.

QUINCY, Illinois, September 29, 1868.

EDITOR QUINCY WHIG: Under the caption of "Information Wanted" in last evening's edition of your paper, is a communication referring to the "Farmer's Association," and "Thomas' Illinois Stock Farm." I leave others to respond to the first part of the inquiry, and will reply in brief terms to the latter portion.

The "Illinois Stock Farm Association" will be closed Nov. 4, 1868, at which time the drawing of the enterprise will occur. Full information can be gained by addressing me. I have at all times held myself ready to fulfil every pledge of my life and do so still.

Yours respectfully,
JOHN THOMAS.

LOCAL NOTICES.

WARM WEATHER AND SICKNESS.—Invalids suffering from affections of the Liver, Kidneys, general derangement of the system, with prostrating debility, will find Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" to be the best suited to their ailments. They are really "*Utile dulci*"—The useful with the agreeable—Simply the pure juice of the grape, made bitter with the most simple herbs and roots.
Sold by Druggists.

"How modest worth neglected lies," does not apply to the popularity of "Barrett's Vegetable Hair Restorative." Its worth, though modest, is fully appreciated by the millions who use no other preparation.—*N. Y. Sunday Times.*

Tread with sad feet our rough and stormy way
And bear the heat and the burden of the day.
Oh! when our sun is setting may we glide
Like summer evening down the golden tide;
And leave behind us when we pass away,
Sweet, starry twilight round our sleeping clay.

TRIFLES.

Woman's Rites—Marriage.

The best head—go ahead.

How to get the "stamps"—put your heel down.

Some people are like pavements—good only when put down.

Young men walk much steadier with bricks under their feet than over their heads.

In conversation, the weather was first favorite—but now it is the harvest that continually crops up.

Solomon advises the sluggard to go to the ant; but the shiftless in our day generally go to their "uncle."

An Irish monk once called on his congregation to thank God that he had placed death at the end of life instead of the middle.

If hearts are ever broken, the pieces are generally worth mending, and the cement of second love often makes the whole as strong as ever.

Ole Bull was once seeing the sights at Donnybrook Fair, when he was attracted by the sound of a very loud violin in a tent. He entered and said to the player: "My good friend, do you play by note?" "The divil a note, sir." "Do you play by ear, then?" "Never an ear, your honor." "How do you play, then?" "By main strength, be jabers!"

Johnny Shrimp's Composition on Amusements.

From the New York Commonwealth.

There are various kinds of amusements. Some people think it amusing to pull dogs' tails. I tried it once with a big bull dog, but I found it was not quite as amusing as I thought. I never tried it again. Ma has many amusements; one of 'em used to be whipping me with a slipper; but I'm too big for that now. It's good to be a big boy for some reasons, only I don't think that because I'm big, I should have to carry all the groceries home instead of pa. Sometimes I think pa's getting lazy; but I never tell him so, for pa's got a habit of doing as he pleases 'spite of me, and says he don't want any impudence. I think when I get big I'll have just such a habit. Everybody says I take after pa wonderfully.

Aunt Jerusha says my chief amusement is in tormenting others. But I don't think so, for though I do like to plague folks, I like the circus a good deal better. Oh! dear me! *how* I do like the circus. I tell you now, I'd go to the circus every night and to the two matinees if I could. I once knew a boy who had a free pass and could go whenever he pleased. I'd rather be him than be an angel. I suppose I will be an angel sometime. All good folks get to be angels by and by, and have plenty of feathers. I wish I had some of 'em now, for my bed's awful hard.

If I could have my choice, I'd like to be the clown in the circus—no! when I think of it, I'd rather be the man in the middle of the ring, who snaps the whip. I tried it once at recess in school; I whipped the little boys on the legs with a long switch, but they didn't seem to like it and cried, and I had to stop. Some boys never can take a joke. Then, I don't know but what I'd like to ride on a horse like Nino Eddie. No! I think after all, I'd like the flying trapeze better. I tried it once at home—when ma left me to take care of the baby—with a clothes-line fastened to the top of the book-case. But it didn't work good. Somehow I fell, right on the baby, too, and *such* a squalling! But I never *did* know a baby that gets in the way so much as our baby does. Don't it know how to cry, though! How ma can call it a precious sooty-nooty-pooty cherub of a lamb *I* can't see. Lamb, indeed! I'd like to lamm it. I believe that baby knows better than to act as it does. Aunt Jerusha says I ought to ask no better amusement than tending to that sweet creature. Sweet, heh! Why, it's the heaviest baby that ever was born. It weighs a thousand pounds at least! If you had to carry it around the room when it's teething you'd think so, too. It's been a teething and a crying and a growing heavier ever since it was born. That's what Aunt Jerusha calls amusement.

I know a boy who's been to Humpty Dumpty, and he shows me how Fox looks, and makes faces that would scare a ghost into conniption fits. There was a man once who promised to take me to Humpty Dumpty, but he never did. I suppose he forgot it. Men always do forget just what you want 'em to remember, but they're plaguey sure to remember what you'd rather have 'em forget. If that man was a boy a little bit littler than I am, *I'd* make him remember.

There are many other kinds of amusements besides tormenting others and the circus, and the baby and "Humpty Dumpty." There is skating and base-ball, and going to the lectures. I went to the lecture once with ma, and I thought it was the longest and sleepiest amusement I ever had in my life. I'd rather mind the baby. Base-ball is very good, except when you get hit in the nose. My nose was once swelled up as big as a cucumber in this amusement. It's all right now.

Good by. Yours truly,
P. S. Dear sir,
JNO. GEORGE WASHINGTON SHRIMP.

the Rink glanced off into the crowd, and struck one of the listeners in the arm. No serious damage was fortunately done, as the force of the ball was spent, but the intentions of the miscreant were just as hellish, nevertheless. That it was not an accidental shot is beyond a question, for a well known lady, of this city, was sitting in her buggy on Ninth street and plainly heard the report, just behind her, and turning, saw the man running. He was out of sight before the alarm could be given. The bullet has been secured and has the appearance of having been fired from a cavalry revolver. The Tanners make their next appearance at the monster meeting next Friday, when Gen. Palmer speakes, and they will be out in force enough to awe their enemies into allowing them peaceable possession of the streets and the rink.

UNWARRANTED ASSAULT.—Yesterday evening, our neighbor of the *Tribune*, Louis Korth, Esq., while peacefully engaged in his office, was sought out and brutally beaten by one Heiltz, a saloon keeper and Captain of a Company of "Graybacks" in this city.

The pretext for the assault was the editorials of Mr. Korth, in the columns of the *Tribune*, the German Republican paper in this city. The assault is noticed, apologized for, and justified by the *Herald* of this morning, in the same spirit, style and manner in which the shooting into the Rink on Saturday night was noticed by that sheet. We simply desire to call public attention to these brutal and cowardly outrages on peaceful assemblages, and unarmed persons by Democrats, as an evidence of the utter unfitness of such men, and the party to which they belong, of public trust, confidence or respect, and what may be expected in all places where Democracy have sway.

The man who on the 29th ult. attacked with club and revolver, an unarmed and peaceful citizen, instead of to-day being in the hands of the officers of the law and punished for his crime is (justified by the *Herald*, in company with the the officials of this city,) in command of his "Graybacks" an honored representative of his party at the Democratic rebel pow-wow, at Hannibal on the 30th. The Democracy will probably vote him a cane for his valor.

THOSE CONVERTS—"WINDY JIM'S" STATEMENTS.—Last Monday evening, at the time of the hullaballoo incident to the return of Gen. Singleton, "Windy Jim" Davidson stated to the crowd in front of the Quincy House that among the many who were turning from Republicanism to the support of Gen. Singleton and other Democratic nominees were two united Presbyterian ministers. A bystander demanded that their names should be given. Richardson tried to silence the questioner, but was unable to do so, and finally Davidson gave the name of one of his converted clergymen—Rev. Samuel Millon, of Monmouth. The following letter from that gentleman shows the accuracy (?) of the blatant orator's statements:

QUINCY, Ill., Sept. 24th, 1868.

Mr Editor

Since my arrival in your city I have been greatly surprised to hear that Mr. James Davidson, of Monmouth, reported in a public speech that I had turned over to the Democratic party. *It is without foundation and utterly false.* I regard it—as my friends will—as a slanderous report. Having been true to the principles of liberty, freedom and Union up to the present time. *I wish still to oppose everything disloyal.*

SAMUEL MILLEN,
of Monmouth, Ill.

☞ Among the many fine specimens attracting attention in the Art Hall of the State Fair, none were more universally admired than the Designs for the Lovejoy and Lincoln Monuments, by C. G. Volk, sculptor, of our city. These designs, presented as specimens of American art, called out contined expressions of admiration. They formed a centre of attraction to the multitudes during all the days of the State Fair. Repeated expressions of preference for these, as models for the monuments of our martyred heroes, gave unmistakable evidence of the high appreciation and wishes of the people.

☞ Fine Black Dress Suits at Rosenheim's, Hampshire, between 5th and 6th streets.

Which is the most immodest letter in the alphabet? The naked I.

gave evidence of approval and interest in his remarks by close attention and loud applause. The Governor has an easy, quiet way of speaking, which enables him to interest all who can understand his words, yet he handles rebels and their northern allies in an unsparing manner. We doubt not that his eloquence has done much good among his fellow countrymen in our city, especially among those who have lately arrived, and are at this election to cast their first votes.

MORE VILLAINY—AN OLD MAN GARROTED AND ROBBED ON THE 29TH ULT.—Another piece of villainous rascality was perpetrated in the city the 29th ult., showing that our late influx of scoundrels from other places has not entirely departed. A complaint was made to our police by an old man named Caleb Rhode, that he had been robbed. His story runs as follows: His home is in Nebraska, but he was driven from it by the recent Indian troubles. Leaving his wife in a place of safety, he started for Attica, Warren county, Ind., where he has relatives. He arrived in this place from Kansas City, via the H. & St. Joe R. R., early this morning, but did not get across the river in time for the early train East. In West Quincy he fell in with a boy about 15 years of age, who told him that he would take him where he could get a cheap breakfast. The old man, he is just 70 years of age, crossed the river with him, and after following the boy a short distance, he found himself in a lumber yard (he cannot tell on what street) and confronted by two men. One of them seized him by the throat, and the victim's neck still gives evidence of the grip. He was unable to give any alarm before his pocket book, containing about $25, was stolen and the three scoundrels had disappeared from sight. The Police are looking after them, however, and one man, who is believed to be the chief villain, has already been arrested and safely lodged in the calaboose.

Of course the aged and infirm victim of this robbery is left in a pitiable condition, friendless and penniless, far from home, and our citizens should not let him be uncared for.

THE DROWNED MAN.—Last week Monday there was published in the WHIG a communication from the clerk of the steamer Hawkeye State, in which the supposed death by drowning of a passenger named Slade was recorded.

A Keokuk paper of last Sunday contains the following in regard to the recovery of the body:

"The man who was found drowned near White's Pork House, notice of which was made in this paper, was yesterday morning claimed by his father, Mr. W. I. Slade, of Pike county, Ill. It appears that the deceased came to the city a few days ago with a neighbor in a buggy, and concluded to go to the Quincy Fair by boat. He took passage on the steamer Hawkeye for that purpose, and about 12 o'clock in the night, while the boat was lying at Keokuk, the officers were notified that a man was overboard. Efforts were immediately made to save him, but failed. The deceased was a young man, 23 years old, steady, and wholly temperate. How he got into the river is still a mystery. His father said he only had about $15 in money with him. No money or wallet was found on the deceased by the Coroner's Jury, but one of his pantaloon pockets was inside out. The father left with the corpse for home yesterday."

Two New Volcanoes.

The San Diego (Cal.,) correspondent of the Sacramento *Union*, dating Aug. 31, writes: On the Island of Guadalupe, 400 miles south of this place and about 200 miles from the coast, about the middle of this month two bran new volcanoes burst out, shaking the whole island from time to time with their convulsive throes from center to circumference. One of these is on the northeast and the other on the south-east corner of the island, nearly on a line with the coast. At night they present a beautiful appearance. The flames rises at times many hundreds of feet, and the smoke and ashes can be seen for miles. The eruptions are intermittent, occurring generally at intervals of from four to twelve hours, occasionally much oftener. They are mostly preceded with a loud rumbling noise and shock, which is sometimes severe, others not. A party of wild goat and other hunters left there in consequence of this grand natural phenomena. This may account for the recent tidal and other marine disturbances along the coast.

"Everything has its use," said a philosophical Professor to his class. "Of what use is a drunkard's fiery red nose?" asked one of the pupils. "It is like a light-house," answered the Professor, "to warn us of the little water that passes underneath it."

ruins. In one instance these Ladrones found an immense case of sarsaparilla, washed ashore from some ship, and they drank every bottle of it, imagining it to be beer. The people who formerly inhabited these fallen towns (those who were fortunate enough to escape death from the earthquake or by the incoming of the sea) are living in the most abject want and poverty. Many of them are in tents, but by far the greater number have neither clothing nor shelter, nor food. Having but a minute to escape to the hills, they are now homeless, houseless, shelterless and without means of sustenance, and many of them must undoubtedly perish.

Some idea of the suffering may be had when we realize that in the city of Arequipa alone, a place containing from 80,000 to 100,000 inhabitants, there is not one house left standing—literally "not one stone upon another." A Peruvian gentleman, who was in Arica, has given me many horrible details and incidents. He says: "No one who did not witness it can form any idea of its horror." Groans and outcries, falling buildings and shivered timbers, the air so filled with dust and ashes, so choked with the fine dirt of the adobe buildings, and so strong an electric smell in the air similar to the strongest brimstone, that the only way people could breathe or escape at all was by each one throwing him or herself flat on the ground and burying the face flat in the very earth which groaned and opened around them. Parents crying for their children; mothers screaming for their husbands; and a blinding cloud of dust and brimstone, and the crash of tumbling houses, the roar of the terrible in-coming sea, and the shrieks of the wounded dying in the falling ruins. In Moqua, the ground opened, and, as it closed again instantly, it caught the ill-fated people, leaving them partly projecting from the earth. Here are to be seen hands protruding, feet and toes sticking out above the earth. The top of a head, and even the whole head and neck of some of the people, fingers and arms, with the bodies to which they belong shut into the gaping earth!

Some singular escapes were met with. In Iquique, Mr. Reider, a well-known citizen, was riding his horse, when the animal felt the rumbling of the earth and refused to move. Trembling in every limb and unmanageable, he stood if paralyzed, and at that moment the ground, scarce fifteen feet in front of him, opened, an immense column of water and ashes came up to the height of twenty feet, and the ground suddenly close again. A gentleman, his wife and children took a large launch or flat boat and succeeded in getting clear of the falling houses, but an immense tidal wave lifting the boat on its crest, took them inland full three miles, beside the church, and on the side hill, where they were firmly imbedded in the mud. A large piece of adobe struck the gentleman in the face, breaking in his nose and stunning him, but not killing him; but he and all his family were saved! As I rode out on horseback to view the ruins of old Callao, destroyed by an earthquake a century ago, I was shown an old piece of timber, which was said to be part of a mast and spars of an old Spanish frigate, carried inland two miles by the coming in of the sea, and left to decay where I saw its rotten timbers lying. I did not believe this story probable, and thought it a Spanish *canard*. But I am inclined to give it full credence now, for the American gunboat Wateree lies wedged between two trees on a hill-side in Arica, a mile and a half from the beach, and full three miles from her anchorage. This is a positive fact.

The most horrible calamity befel the two cities of Puno and Cerro D'Pasco—the former containing 40,000 inhabitants. These cities are built near and over the silver mines, and it seems that the very ground on which they stood was one hollow cavern. These caves opened at one wide chasm, and swallowed up the cities, and the ill-fated population at one deep and awful opening. They literally fell down into this immense hollow. A number of horsemen rode into Lima and reported the catastrophe, and as the mines themselves are entirely destroyed, we shall probably hear of other towns being destroyed. Cuzco has not "one stone left standing upon another," and most of its population were killed.

In Tambo, a priest or padre, as he is called, told the affrighted people not to flee to the hills. He would go down to the sea, and he had power to still the waters. The foolish people, 500 in number, believing in his omnipotence, gathered around him in solemn procession, and followed him to the sea; but the voice of a man, who took upon himself the attributes of the Almighty, was not heeded, and himself and 500 with were drowned.

Prof. T. C. Nichols, formerly professor in Danville College, Kentucky, has been elected principal of the Carthage High School.

The Sixth Annual Fair of the Minnesota Agricultural Society commenced at Minneapolis on Tuesday.

In a class of little girls in one of the schools of Boston the question was asked, "What is a fort?" "A place to put men in," was the ready answer. "What is a fortress, then?" asked the teacher. This seemed a puzzle until one little girl of eight summers answered, "A place to put the women."

and when the point is settled by your votes it will mean something. If you sustain and endorse my competitor, I shall take that as a decision of a majority of the people of this district that you are now in sympathy with the rebels, and that we who opposed their mad attempts were only engaged in that which was revolutionary and unconstitutional. If you sustain me I will accept that as a conclusion of a majority of the voters that they are still with me, and that most of you are determined to show to the country that you are well satisfied with the work done in putting down the rebellion, and that you are equally determined that it shall be kept down, and the integrity of the country preserved. [Applause.] That, then, is the issue, and about which there can be no possible mistake, and, so far as I am concerned, there shall be no success on the part of any one who shall seek to shirk that issue, which the Democratic party has formally tendered.

METEORIC PHENOMENON.

The Bolide of Warsaw—It Explodes Fifty Miles from the Earth—Supposed to Possess a Surface of 2,000 Acres.

Paris (Sept. 4) Correspondence of the New York Times.

But what are we to think of the wonderful *bolide* of Warsaw, of a few months ago? Here is something more fantastic than anything the astronomer ever dreamed of. On a starlight night the citizens of Warsaw gazed petrified with fear at the rapid approach of an immense ball of fire, which at last bursted over their heads with a noise and shock such as never had been heard or felt before on the surface of the earth. After the globe bursted, each of the pieces in turn broke up, until parts of the mass, before reaching the earth, were in powder, the first discharges representing, for the sound, the discharges of artillery, and the smaller pieces the rolling discharge of many regiments of small arms. M. Daubree, of the French Academy of Science, who has just been lecturing on the subject, has obtained for the Academy 912 pieces of the broken bolis. M. Krautz, of Bonn, gathered up for himself 1,612 pieces. Other professors have done the same, and millions of pieces yet remain strowed over the section of country where it broke.

It was computed that this globe had a surface of 5000 acres, and was consequently large enough to maintain the life of many microscopic nations of infusoria. Where did it come from, and what was the force that directed it thus in a straight line against the earth? When first seen it appeared half as large as the moon, and never appeared larger until it struck our atmosphere and exploded. This fact shows its frightful rapidity of motion, for from the distance at which it appeared less than the moon till the time it exploded, it must have shot so rapidly that the eye had not time to perceive its enlargement! Then, again, what was the cause of the explosion, and especially of an explosion so complete as to almost triturate the particle? Was it the density of the earth's atmosphere that broke it, or was the explosion due to the contact of certain gases of the meteor with the constituents of the air? It is more consoling to adopt the first theory, because we will then feel as if our atmosphere served as a cuirass to the earth, and would continue to protect us from the shocks of stray globes like that of Warsaw. The shock and spring of the air must have been something beyond the computation of man, for it did not knock people down, and yet it occurred at something like fifty miles from the earth, and the pieces picked up show it to have been a tolerably hard stone.

John C. Breckinridge for Seymour and Blair.

From the Chicago Evening Post.

The Lynchburg *Virginian* prints a letter from John C. Breckinridge, announcing that he will soon resume his labors in behalf of the Democratic ticket, "for the restoration of our once glorious old country, and now overrun by wild fanaticism." He promises soon to be in Lynchburg, where he will "elucidate his political life," and declares that "all enlightened classes cry hurrah for Seymour and Blair." Lest our Democratic friends go into ecstacies over this statement, we must inform them that this John C. Breckinridge is a Democratic "nigger," who was once owned by the great J. C. B. If we only knew where a communication would reach him, we would inclose him a copy of Frank Blair's Indianapolis speech, which would make him regret that he is not a slave again. It would be interesting to hear this black J. C. B. "elucidate his political life," especially that portion of it spent with "massa John," in Lexington, Ky., before 1860. It would no doubt throw much light upon the reason why "all the intelligent classes cry hurrah for Seymour and Blair."

LOST.—The finder of a gold sleeve button marked B, will be rewarded on leaving same at the office of this paper.

What railway charges always are—Fare enough!

As a fable, or a play, so is life. It matters not how long it has been acted, but how well.

However green lobsters may be when they go to pot, they graduate well red.

Minnie Drummond.——A little boy fell from a peach wagon, from which he had been stealing, on Wednesday and broke his leg. ——The shipment of stock from Quincy on Tuesday was larger than it ever was before on one day. 2,000 head of cattle and 700 head of hogs—103 cars—by C. B. & Q. R. R., and three more car loads by the T. W. & W. R. W.——An old man, named Caleb Rhode, from Nebraska, on his way to Indiana, was on Tuesday inveigled into a lumber yard, garroted and robbed. Three men were arrested for the offense, and one of them, Martin Gibson, sentenced to 100 days in the workhouse——Louis Korth, the editor of the Quincy *Tribune*, (German Republican), was assaulted in his office last Tuesday by a ruffian Democrat who felt insulted at certain editorials in the *Tribune*. He was armed with a revolver, and heavy cane, and struck the unarmed Mr. Korth fearful blows.——Four grand balls are to come off at Pinkham Hall during the first eight nights of this month — Moses Kaufman, the brave little fellow who rescued a drowning babe from a cistern, last August, was presented with a silver medal last Sunday by Zuleika Lodge I. O. B. B.——John Mange, alias Horton, who snatched $9,500 from the counter of the First National Bank, on the 23d ult., and was snatched himself by the Police the next day, has had a preliminary trial and been remanded to jail in default of $1,000 bail.

OUR advices from Europe indicate that the attitudes of France and Prussia towards each other are daily becoming more warlike. At the French Camp at Chalons, the other day, the soldiers demanded of the Emperor to be led to the Rhine.

THE Quincy *Herald* asserts that Barney Arntzen, "the distinguished German orator," was shot at, at the Rink, the other night, because he was there for the purpose of replying to Gov. Koerner. It is much more probable that the would-be assassin was some friend of Gen. Singleton, who remembered Mr. Arntzen's opposition to Singleton's nomination, and who thus sought to be relieved of one whom the valiant peace leader of the war calle "a little excrescence upon the Democratic party."

THE Ku-Klux of Arkansas are giving now evidence of their "conservative" tendencies and law-abiding spirit, by organizing war in Fulton county, in that State, as will be seen in our dispatches to-day. In Kentucky, the most Democratic of all the States, they give evidence of the same by resisting revenue officers and robbing them of their money and their papers. Such is "Conservatism" where it flourishes most luxuriantly.

MARRIED.

In this city, Thursday Oct. 1st, at the residence of Mrs. E. W. Godfrey, by the Rev. J. A. Priest, Mr. T. D. WOODRUFF and Miss F. E. GODFREY, all of Quincy.

On Tuesday evening, Sept. 29, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. Geo. L. King, assisted by Rev. J. A. Priest, Capt. ROBERT S. ROESCHLAUB and Miss ANNIE M. FISHER, all of this city.

DIED.

In this city, Sunday morning, Sept. 27th, BESSIE, infant daughter of John and A. E. Crockett, aged 6 months and 15 days.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Sale,

OR EXCHANGE, FOR GOOD City Property—A fine farm, 352 acres, two good houses, fine orchard, near Fowler, on good terms, can be divided so as to make two good farms, and will sell either part, or all. C. R. RICHARDSON,
oct3dw1f S. E. cor. Hampshire and 6th, up-stairs.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at the county clerk's office until the 15th day of October, for the grading of Bluff Brewery Hill, in Ellington. Said work will include the quarrying of from 600 to 1000 perch of stone, and from 100 to 800 cubic yards of earth work. For further particulars inquire of the undersigned.

JEPTHA DUDLEY,
PERRY ALEXANDER,
FRANK C. KENDALL,
oct1daw1w Committee.

Administrator's Notice.

ESTATE OF SAMUEL McCLELLAN deceased. Public notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the estate of Samuel McClellan, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement at a regular term of the County Court of Adams County, to be holden at the Court House, in the city of Quincy, on the 3d Monday in November, A. D., 1868, being the 16th day of said month.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

JOSEPH TURNER, Adm'r.

Quincy, Ill., October 3, A. D., 1868.—w4w

Administrator's Notice.

ESTATE OF NATHANIEL D. HARRIS, deceased. Public notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the estate of Nathaniel D. Harris, dec'd, to present the same for adjudication and settlement at a regular term of the County Court of Adams County, to be holden at the Court House, in the city of Quincy, on the third Monday in November, A. D., 1868, being the 16th day of said month.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

FRANKLIN HARRIS,
oct3 w4w Administrator.

counts, which have reported the market stuffed.

In regard to the probable demand for our surplus breadstuffs for export, there seems to be a general opinion prevailing that the demand will not be heavy compared with last year; but there is no sufficient data to enable one to predict with much confidence yet.

There is much anxiety among farmers to learn what the future price of corn is to be for the new crop, and we have been asked the question many times. We have as yet been unable to learn of any contracts made in this city. We shall not be surprised to see new corn before the close of this month down to 60c., perhaps lower. If any farmer in this vicinity supposes the aggregate corn crop of the country to be small he is not posted. There is, however, a very large number of hogs and cattle to be fatted, which will prevent the market from getting down very low. Prices paid during the week have been variable, ranging from 80 to 87 cents, all to the millers and feeders, and sales were made this morning at 80@85c choice white. Offerings are very limited and no sales can be made at present rates in any quantity for shipment.

Rye—Shows a good deal of steadiness, owing to the small supply, and we note sales of several hundred bushels to-day at $1.00 for choice.

Oats—Declining, sales were made at 40c yesterday afternoon and this morning, but small choice lots brought 45c, but the market is evidently weak at the latter.

Hay—Small quantities appeared to-day and was eagerly taken, sales ranging as high as $18 for bright, not over-ripe timothy.

Butter—Much weaker and really declined, though small lots of strictly choice fresh roll will still bring 40c., but fair qualities that brought that price a few days are at least 5c lower. Most of sales were made to-day at 35c.

Eggs—Under better supplies there has been a decline and sales were made at 15@16c.

Potatoes—Weaker. Sales to-day were made at $1 20@1 25. We quote a lower range from commission store. There has been considerable reduction in values during the week from competition of northern potatoes sold by commission men.

Poultry—In very fair demand at quotations, with sales to-day at $2.50 for spring.

Apples—In steady shipping demand, but as the local demand has diminished we quote lower range. The highest quotation is only for very large smooth qualities at the retail stores.

Wool—Active and firm with an upward tendency.

Groceries—We quote steady, with a continued good demand, and active trade. Sugars are very firm and have advanced in New York, but jobbers here are with good stocks and have not advanced. Coffees have declined ½c.

Dry Goods—There is a decided decline in standard tickings, some bleached cottons, jeans and some other goods. The trade is not characterised by the activity of a few weeks ago, but the decline will be likely to stimulate purchasers. A reaction in favor of higher higher prices is not at all improbable as soon as speculators manage to control, as they eventually will, the incoming crop. Woolen goods are very firm, and will undoubtedly rise in sympathy with the wool market.

Iron—Very firm, and we look for a rise, as manufacturers East have advanced prices. Some dealers in nails here are above our quotations, but others retain those prices.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS.

The ruling rates for eastward-bound freights are as follows:

	1st Cl.	2d Cl.	3d Cl.	4th Cl.	Flour.
New York	$2 18	$1 75	$1 25	87	$1 74
Boston	2 28	1 85	1 30	92	1 84
Philadelphia, Baltimore	2 03	1 65	1 17	82	1 61
Chicago	63	50	37	27	50

Flour—To Portland, $1 90. Grain in bulk—To New York, 92c.; to Boston, 97c.; to Philadelphia and Baltimore, 87c. per cwt.

Live stock to Chicago... $55 ℔ car. Buffalo $115 ℔ car, hogs and sheep. Pittsburg $130 ℔ car, cattle.

GENERAL PRODUCE, FLOUR AND PROVISION MARKET.

Flour and Meat.

FLOUR—℔ bbl		CORN MEAL—℔ cwt.	
Choice City	10 25@11 25	Best Bolted	1 00
2d Quality	8 50@ 9 00	Coarse—Feed	1 75
Third Rate	7 00@ 8 00	Hominy, bbl.	7 50
Spr'g Wheat	9 0 @ 9 50	MILL-FEED—℔ cwt.	
No. 1 Rye	@ 8 00	Shipstuff	1 25@1 60
Buckwheat	@12 00	Shorts	1 00
CHOICE FLOUR—Retail	10 75@12 00		

Grain, Hay and Seeds.

WHEAT—WINTER.		OATS (32lbs)	36@ 40
Extra Choice	@1 90	OATS (35lbs)	[illegible] 41
Prime (clean)	1 75@1 85	HAY—℔ ton.	
do cheaty	1 60@1 70	Timothy—No. 1—	
Inferior	1 30@1 50	Baled, on car	15 00@16 00
WHEAT—SPRING.		Unbaled	16 00@18 00
Fair to choice	1 16@1 30	SEEDS—℔ bu—buying	
RYE—No 1	85@1 00	Flaxseed	1 50@ 1 00
BUCKWHEAT	@1 40	Timothy	2 00@ 2 50
CORN—EAR		Clover	7 00@ 7 50
Choice White, Mix'd & Yellow	80@	BROOM CORN—℔ ton.	
		Fair to good	$125 @$150

Farm Produce—Grocers' Stock.

Butter—From wagon, good to choice		@ 40
do Wisconsin dairy, in tubs		@ 35
do Northern store-packed		
Cheese—Choice country made		18
do Ohio and Pope's Factory	18½@	19
Eggs—From wagon, fresh, per doz.	15 @	16
Honey—Choice country, strained lb	15 @	18
do do do in comb	12½@	15
Sorghum Syrup—Fair to good, ℔ gal	40 @	00
Potatoes—From wagon, fair to good, bu.	1 15 @	1 35
do do com. store, North, bu		@1 25
Sweet Potatoes—Fair to good, bu	1 20 @	1 40
Onions—From wagon, com. to choice, bu	75 @	1 00
do do commission store, bbl.		
Beans—From storehouse, navy, ℔ bu		
do do do common, bu		
Peas—From storehouse, green dried, lb.		6½
Dried Apples—From store, quart'r'd, lb.		
Dried Peaches—From store, pared, lb		
do do do do unpared, lb.		
GREEN FRUITS—Apples, fair to choice	1 00@	1 50
do do Peaches " "	1 00@	2 00

Poultry and Game.

Chickens, full grown ℔ doz.	3 00@3 25
" Spring	2 25@2 75
Turkeys, live	

Provisions and Lard.

HAMS, S C		BULK MEATS	
In pickle	@	Shoulders	@
Smoked	@	Clear Sides	@
Canvassed	18 @20	do Ribs	@
BACON		Rough Sides	@
Shoulders	12½@ 13	MESS PORK	$29 @
Clear Sides	@18	LARD	20

Hides, Wool, Feathers, Etc.

GREEN HIDES.		DRY HIDES.	
Butchers'	8½@ 9	Flint	20 @21
Salted	10 @10½	Salted	17 @18
Kip	12 @13	Flint Calf	21 @22
Calf	15 @16	Salted "	19 @20
GREEN PELTS.		DRY COUNTRY PELTS.	
Butchers'	30 @40	Wool Skins	50@1 25
Lambs' Skins	30 @50	Shearlings	10 @25
WOOL		FEATHERS	
Unwashed	26 @28	Prime Geese	65@70
Fleece washed	32 @37	TALLOW	10 @11
Tub washed	41 @45	BEESWAX	22 @31

Rags and Old Metals.

RAGS		OLD METALS	
Country mixed	3 @3½	Lead	6 @ 7
Old Cordage and Bagging, etc.	1 @2	Brass	10
		Copper	12½@15
		Cast Iron Scrap	1½
		Wro't " do	¾

MANUFACTURERS' & MERCHANTS WHOLESALE MARKET.

Ales, Beer and Brewers' Stock.

ALES & BEER—℔ hf bbl.		BOTTLED ALES ℔ doz.	
Lill's P. Cream	7 00	Phila. & Pitts.	2 00
do Stock	8 00	Bot. Porter	2 25
Lager Beer	5 50	Bot. Lon Stout	2 50
Hops, ℔ lb.	67	Lag. Beer, qts.	2 36
MALT, ℔ bu.	2 75	do do pts.	1 50

60 cents off for bottles returned.

Bagging.

FLOUR SACKS—℔ hund		JUTE BAGS—℔ hund.	
Cot., ½ bbl.	18 00@20 00	Burlaps, 4 bu	23 00@24 00
" ¼ "	11 50@12 50	Gunnies, 2½	21 00@22 00
Paper ¼ "	5 50@ 6 00	Wool Sacks	71 00@76 00
SEAMLESS BAGS ℔ hund		MISCELLANEOUS	
Stark A.	56 00@57 50	Grocers' bags	
Ontario A.	54 00	Paper, ½ M.	50@ 8 00
Lewistown A.	@54 00	Sack'g Twine	30@ 60
Androscoggin	50 00	Jute Twine	33@ 35
Empire City	36 00	Wo. Covers	10 00@10 50

Prunes, Turk.	20	Filberts	15@20
Raisins, layer,	@5 00	Peanuts, raw	12 @14
LEMONS, box	12 00	do bak'd	15 @18
ORANGES, do.		Hickory, ℔ bu	1 00

Iron, Steel and Nails.

IRON		STEEL	
Common Bar	4½	Cer. Plow	12½
Horse-shoe	6 @6½	English Cast	30
Heavy Band	4½@5½	German	21
Light do	5½@9	English Blister	30
NAILS		American do	15
10s 5 25 | 8s 5 50		English Spring	13@14
6s 5 75 | 4s 6 00		Springs, com	20
3s common	6 75	do war.	24
3s, fine	8 00	Machin'y, large	20
		do small	25

Leather.

OAK		HEMLOCK	
Slaut Sole	45 @ 48	Span. Sole	32 @ 35
Harness	44 @ 46	Slaut do	33 @ 37
Upper	30 @ 32	Harness	40 @ 42
Kip, light	1 00 @1 25	Upper	28 @ 32
do heavy	75 @ 90	Collar	20 @ 25
do Fr'n'h	1 55 @1 70	Calf	1 25 @ 1 40
Calf, extra	1 60 @1 75	Kip	70 @ 1 25
do Fr.	1 80 @2 40	OAK, ℔ piece.	
Skirting	50 @ 52	Lining	7 00 @12 00
		Roans	10 00 @15 00

Lumber and Building Stock.

ROUGH LUMBER		DRESSED LUMBER	
Cl 1¼ & 2 in	55 00@00 00	Cl Flooring	55 00
do 1 inch	50 00	2d cl. do	45 00
2d cl. 1 inch	40 00	Com do	35 00
Stock Boards	22 00@25 00	⅝ in. 2d cl.	25 00@27 50
Barn siding	20 00@22 00	Siding	30 00
Fencing	20 00@22 00	BUILDING STOCK	
Sheathing	16 @17 50	Stucco	3 75@ 4 00
Grub Plank	15 00@17 00	Cement	3 25
Long Joist	27 50@30 00	Lime, white	1 50@ 1 00
Short Joist	20 00@22 50	Plaster Paris	4 00@ 4 50
Scantling	17 50@20 00	" Land	2 40
Timbers	20 00@30 00	Hair, per bu	55@ 75
Lath	4 00@ 4 50	Brick, Mil.	23 00
Pickets, sq.	22 50	" " pt'd	40 00
do 3 in.	21 00	" com.	7 50
Shingles, sha	5 50	" fire	[illegible]
do sawed	3 00@ 5 75	Fire Clay, cwt	[illegible]

QUINCY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Dullness, steadiness and large receipts characterize the stock market this week.

We give below the shipments which with the remaining include all receipts except the small amount sold to city butchers. They include also the shipments of to-day and last Thursday.

SHIPMENTS.

Cattle to Chicago	2791
Hogs to Chicago	1718
Indian Ponies to Chicago	21
PER T. W. & W. R. W.	
Cattle to Berlin	913
Cattle to Dawson	120
Cattle to Buffalo	63
PER RIVER	
Hogs to St. Louis	292

There remain in the yard 1 car load of hogs and 1 car load of sheep.

SALES.

The following are the sales of the week.

Claggett & Co., made the following sales at gross:

To Kiersner, 8 cattle, avg 807 lbs. To Schwab, 10 cattle, avg 921 lbs. To Werneth, 15 cattle, avg 957 lbs.

McGibbons to Kander, 61 good sheep, avg 111 lbs at ——

61 sheep, 52 hogs and 21 cattle were sold at private terms.

Frederick to Werneth, 4 fair cows, avg about 10 0 lbs, at 4c.

Fleming to Werneth, 18 fair cows, avg 900 lbs, at $1 80 per cwt.

Moore & Schofield to Frederick, 61 good steers, avg about 1100 lbs. at [illegible]—previous contract.

McPike to Frederick, 11 good steers, avg about 1280 lbs, at 5c.

Ewalt to Whitbread, 5 cattle, avg. 920 lbs, at 4c.

Shetwood to Werneth, 17 fair cows, avg. 9.0 lbs, at 4 cents.

Same to Ferguson, 1 heifer, wt. 880 lbs, at 3½c.

Same to forehand, 4 heifers, avg 655 lbs, at 3.

QUOTATIONS.

We quote for stock off the cars, fed and watered, as below. For shipping stock, driven in, a deduction is generally made to compensate for future shrinkage:

SHIPPING STEERS.	
Extra-fat shipping steers, not over 6 years old, averaging 1300 lbs.	5 50@ 6 10
Prime-fat shipping steers, from 3 to 6 yrs old, and averaging 1250 to 1500 lbs.	5 25@ 6 00
Medium-fat shipping steers, 2d grade, average weight 1100 lbs. and upwards	4 85@ 5 25
BUTCHERS' AND STOCK CATTLE.	
Light-weight, fair, young, butchers' steers averaging 800 to 1000 lbs.	4 00@ 4 50
Good to choice butchers' cows and oxen, and fair to good stock steers	3 50@ 4 00
Common to fair butchers' cows and oxen and inferior stock cattle	2 50@3 00
HOGS.	
Choice to extra hogs 250 to 275 lbs. each	8 00@8 50
Fair to good hogs, 200 to 225 lbs each	8 00@8 50
Common hogs, 150 to 180 lbs. each	7 00@7 50
SHEEP.	
Good to choice fat sheep from 100 to 115 lbs	2 50@ 3 00
Common to fair sheep	1 50@ 2 00

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

[Special to the Quincy Whig.]

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30

Beef Cattle—Receipts, 1554 head. The market is rather weak, though the offerings were nearly all sold. Sales of inferior to extra at 11@17c, including fair to prime Illinois steers at 14@16c.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 6320 head. The market is slightly lower; sales of sheep at 4½@5½c. Lambs, 6½@8½c.

Swine—Receipts, 4890 head. The market is dull and lower, with sales at 9@10¼c.

[Special to the Quincy Whig.]

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Sept 28.

Total receipts of stock for the week ending to-day at the New York market:

RECEIPTS.

Beeves	6,671
Sheep and Lambs	3,472
Hogs	[illegible]

Beef Cattle—Trade was slow and prices favored purchasers. We quote extra quality, per cwt., at $16 75@17 00; prime at $16 00@16 50, fair to good at $15 00@16 00, and ordinary at $13@14 00.

Sheep and Lambs—The market is active and lower. Sheep, however, commanded about previous prices, viz: 6@6½c. Lambs sold at 7@8¾c.

Swine—Prices declined ¼@½c, and the market is active at the concession. Sales of 148 Ohio, 157 lbs average, at 9½c, 113 do, 200 lbs. average, at 10c, 117 do, 163 lbs. av., 9½c; 58 do, 203 lbs av., 10½c, 123 do, 179 lbs av., 10c, 248 Iowa and Missouri, 1 lbs. av., 10¾c, 240 do do, 187 lbs. av., 10c, 778 Michigan, 167 lbs av., 9⅞c, do 177 lbs., av., at 9½c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Sept 30

The market for cotton goods continues inert and rather depressed as some styles of goods shrink in value from day to day. The Atlantic V shirtings, which last week found buyers at 14½c, are to-day offered at 12½. Heavy shirtings are steady at 14@15½c for Southern and best Eastern makes, which is as low a price as they have reached in a year.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1

Flour—More active, with little change in prices; sales at $6 25@7 87.

Wheat—Quiet and lower; sales of No. 2 at $1 30½.

Corn—Market excited and nominal. Sales at $1 [illegible] @1 12.

Oats—Quiet, 5[illegible]½c.

Provisions—Quiet and firm.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 1.

Flour—Dull and little doing.

Wheat—Quiet and weaker but not quotably lower.

Corn—Unchanged; 94c [illegible].

Oats—Unchanged; 52@56c.

Provisions—Entirely unchanged.

Whisky—Higher, $1 56.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, Oct. 1.

Flour—Sales white wheat fancy at $11.

Wheat—Amber 1c better, white steady.

Corn—Sales No. 1 at 97½c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1

Cotton—Firmer; middling uplands 25½c.

Flour—Declining. $7 [illegible] for extra State

The Weekly Whig.
—AND—
REPUBLICAN.
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1868.

POETRY.

The Long Story.

The shadows of the little wood
Closed round us in the burning noon,
The lucent shadows of the leaves
Yet tender with the green of June.

And there, while in a happy dream,
We wandered inward from the sun,
Winding and turning at our will,
The famous story was begun,—

A story prodigal of love,
Of youth and beauty born of youth,
Of sorrow tempered by romance,
And trial glorified by truth.

Long, long ago it all had chanced,—
Or was it haply passing then?
It might be true of any time
Since women were beloved of men.

I listened, yet I did not heed;
A rippling voice was all I heard,
That, softly cadenced had for me
The music of a singing-bird.

The tale went on, the voice I heard,
Yet all that I recall is this,—
That earnest face, those dreamy eyes,
The little mouth too sweet to kiss.

The tale went on, with many a pause,
With frequent outbursts of delight,
As breaks and openings of the wood
Its hidden beauties gave to sight.

A pheasant gleamed across our path,
A squirrel shot a sudden turn
And now the cuckoo sang, and now
We waded coolest breadths of fern.

The little wood was long to cross;
Its winding paths were hard to find;
And hours had fled ere we emerged,
And left its pleasant gloom behind.

And then beside the rustic fence,
Whence spread the meadows many a mile,
We lingered idly hand in hand,—
And p'r'aps the tale went on the while.

The evening shadows lengthened out;
The heavy rooks winged home to nest;
The little wood was fringed with light
Against the fiercely flaming west.

The sun set in a fleecy haze,
Through bars of crimson and of gold;
The sky grew cool, the stars came out,
And yet the story was not told!

WILLIAM SAWYER.

MISCELLANY.

"PLAYING LIKE A CHRISTIAN."—I heard of two little children, a boy and a girl, who used to play a great deal together. They both became converted. One day the boy came to his mother, and said, "Mother, I know that Emma is Christian."

"What makes you think so, my child?"

"Because, mother, she plays like a Christian!"

"Plays like a Christian?" said the mother, the expression sounded a little odd.

"Yes," replied the child, "if you take everything she's got she don't get angry. Before she was selfish, and if she didn't have everything her own way, she would say, 'I won't play with you; you are an ugly little boy.'"

"TOPICAL" PRAYER MEETING.—In some churches of which we have knowledge, six or eight men agree to be the leaders for three or six months with the assistance of the pastor, of the Wednesday night prayer meeting. Topics are assigned and announced beforehand, and the prayers and exhortations have direct reference to the theme of the evening—be it the missionary cause, the cause of temperance, the Sabbath School, or a pleading for a special outpourings of the Spirit. The reading, the meditations, and the secret supplications of each day, keep in memory the topic and the leader, and when the members at last come together it is with hearts prepared.—*Western Christian Advocate.*

INFLUENCE OF CHILDREN'S PRAYERS.—In one of the darkest periods of the Reformation, when Luther, Melancthon, and others were assembled to consult upon what should be done, Melancthon retired from the council under great dejection of spirit. After a short time he returned, his countenance beaming with confidence and joy; and when all were surprised at the change, he told them that he had just seen a sight which assured him of success. He had seen some little children engaged in prayer for the Reformation. Their mothers, who were assembled for the same purpose, and brought them together; and he was assured such prayers would be heard of God. Courage in the needful hour for the greatest work ever accomplished by uninspired men was thus breathed into the soul by childrens' prayers. Such prayers the Church needs yet. Children, do you pray—not only for father and mother, for brother and sister, but also for the Church of God and for the world?—*S. S. Visitor.*

ANOTHER REBEL OUTRAGE.

A Court of Justice Broken Up by a Gang of Ex-Rebels—The Justice's Life Threatened.

From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald, Sept. 24.

We have just received intelligence from a reliable source of another outrage perpetrated by ex-rebels and their sympathizing friends in Jackson township. Avoiding all comments, we give below the facts of the case:

Some weeks since, two plows were stolen from Mr. Boyer and another farmer, residing on the Sparta road. They traced the plows to Jackson township and discovered them concealed in the brush near a residence. Mr. Boyer filed complaint against the suspected thief before P. L. Wheeler, Esq., a Justice of Jackson township, in this county, but the defendant was discharged, owing to the fact that he bore a good record, and also because the theft was not clearly traced to him. The other farmer then filed a complaint against him, and he was again brought before the Justice.

While the trial was in progress a party of armed rebels, about one hundred in number, led by an ex-rebel officer, formerly of the *Vindicator*, of this city, entered the Justice's office, and demanded that the case be taken by a change of venue before Justice Harper. Mr. Wheeler informed them that a change of venue would be granted them, but that he intended to direct it to Justice Saltzman, of this city. He then closed his office and started for home. He had not proceeded far, before a squad of rebels dashed after him on horseback, and with revolvers pointed demand-

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION.

Sixteenth Annual Exhibition.

FIFTH AND LAST DAY OF THE

ILLINOIS STATE FAIR.

Lady Equestrianism and Driving.

BOYS' RIDING.

Sweepstakes, Cattle and Horses.

HERDS OF STOCK.

The Rest of the Awards.

DEPARTURE OF VISITORS, etc.

Yesterday, which was Friday, the 25th day of September, 1868, was virtually the closing day of the Annual Fair, of the State Agricultural Society, and although the fifth day of their exhibiting, still it was the first really successful one. As every one knows, this is due only to the fact that the weather persistently refused to be propitious, until yesterday, which was the first day that could fairly be called fair. The very natural effect of the cold and rain of the opening days of the week was to keep away thousands who had planned coming, and to send home hundreds before the best days of the fair came. The exhibition for this year reached its height about the middle of the afternoon yesterday, when the sweepstakes rings of horses and cattle were being judged, and the trial of the driving and riding ponies of the ladies and boys was in progress on the track.

At this time the vast crowd in the amphitheatre was more than equalled by those who crowded around the judges' pagoda, or, in their vehicles, were occupying all the space within seeing distance. At this time Exhibition Hall was crowded, and the portion of the grounds devoted to agricultural implements and machinery was alive with countless groups of interested lookers on. No less than fifteen thousand people were on the premises. The gate receipts were not as large as on some of the preceding days, for the reason that so many were admitted on membership, season and complimentary tickets. The gate receipts of the day were $2500.

At the conclusion of the boys' riding trial the grand rush for the city began, and Maine street was thronged with foot passengers and loaded vehicles of every size and quality.

The exhibitors began to remove their wares, and those who had been awarded premiums were rushing from the Secretary's to the Treasurer's office with a rapidity that kept those gentlemen and their assistants in a perfect whirl of business, and sometimes the trip was made so quickly that the ink upon the checks did not have time to dry betwixt the two offices.

In regard to the Fair, as a whole, it has been undeniably demonstrated that an Agricultural Fair can be held with success without converting it into a horse racing paradise for gamblers. The unusual number of entries in all departments, and the large number in attendance notwithstanding the miserable weather, are the unmistakeable proofs of it.

The following are the award of premiums:

SADDLE HORSES.

Best saddle stallion, over 3 years old, first premium, $30, to horse owned by Simon J. Geist, Rushville, Schuyler county.

Best saddle mare, over 3 years old, first premium, $20, to "Nettie Grey," owned by G. W. Hone, St. Louis; second premium, $10, to "Fanny," owned by J. H. Spears, Tallula, Menard county.

Best saddle gelding, over 3 years old, first premium, $20, to "Jake," owned by F. C. Smith, Quincy; second premium, $10, to "Hurricane," owned by Geo. W. Pearson, Rushville.

LONG WOOLED SHEEP.

List of premiums awarded to long wooled sheep:

Best buck over 2 years old, first premium, $15, to Wm. Miller, jr., Atha, Ontario county, Canada West; second premium, $10, to John George, Perry county.

Best buck over 1 and under 2 years, first premium, $15, to Wm. Miller, Atha, Ontario county, Canada West; second premium, $10, to the same gentleman.

Best buck lamb, 1 year old, first premium, $15, to same; second premium, $10, to Jno. George, Perry, Pike county.

Best pen of 3 ewes over 2 years, first premium, $15, to Wm. Miller, of Atha, Ontario county, C. W.; second premium, $10, to John George, Perry county.

Best pen of ewes over 1 and under 2 years, first premium, $15, to Wm. Miller, Atha, Ontario county, C. W.; second premium, $10, Wm. Miller, same address.

Best pen of ewe lambs under 1 year, first premium, $15, to John George, Perry, Pike county; second premium, $10, to Wm. Miller, Atha, Ontario county, C. W.

Best exhibition of Cashmere goats, first premium, $25, to E. H. Clapp and J. S. Diehl, Rome, Peoria county.

The committee recommend a similar award be granted Arthur Dillon, Champaign county.

MIDDLE WOOLED SHEEP.

Best buck over 2 years, first premium, $15, to John George, Perry, Pike county; second premium, $10, to James W. Singleton, Adams county. There were no French Merino sheep entered.

Best buck over 1 and under 2 years, first premium, $15, to J. W. Singleton, Adams county; second premium, $10, to J. H. Pickrell, Macon county.

Best buck lamb under 1 year, first premium, $15, to the same; best pen of 3 ewes over 2 years, first premium, $15, to Wm. Miller, Atha, C. W.; second premium, $10, to J. W. Singleton, Adams county

Best pen of ewes, over 1 and under 2 years, first premium, $15, to Wm. Miller, Atha, C. W.; second premium, $10, to J. H. Pickerell, Macon county.

Best pen of 3 ewe lambs, under 1 year, first premium, $15, to J. W. Singleton, Adams county; second premium, $10, to J. H. Pickerell, Macon county.

CROSSES OF MUTTON BREEDS.

Best 3 fat sheep over 2 years, first premium, $10, to William Miller, Atha, C. W.

Best 3 fat sheep under 2 years, first premium, $10, to Wm. Miller, Atha, C. W.

CROSSES OF FINE WOOLED BREEDS.

Best pen of 3 ewes over 2 years, first premium, $10, to E. E. Gorham, Will county.

Best pen of 3 ewe lambs under 1 year, first premium, $10, to E. E. Gorham, Will county.

SWEEPSTAKES OPEN TO ALL MUTTON BREEDS.

Best lot of sheep of any age, not less than 1 buck and 9 ewes, first premium, $50, Wm. Miller, C. W.; second premium, $30, John George, Pike county.

SPANISH MERINOS.

Best buck over 2 years, first premium, $15, to E. E. Gorham ...

weighing 900 lbs. Boader & Johnson, Winnebago county, 1 lot of 11 head Berkshire and 2 Essex. Jesse Cloyd, of Urbana City, 23 head of Berkshire.

POULTRY.

Best display of poultry, of not less than three varieties, in pairs or trios, first premium, $10, to J. B. Warlow, Danvers, McLean county.

Best trio Bramah portia fowls, first premium, $5, to S. C. Wilson, Bloomington; second premium, $3, to E. M. Rout, of Quincy.

Best two black Spanish fowls, first premium, $5, to Moses H. Morse, Farmington, Iowa; second premium, $3, to J. B. Warlow, Danvers, McLean county.

Best pair bronze turkeys, first premium, $5, to same.

Best pair of geese, first premium, $5, to same.

Best pair ducks, first premium, $5, to A. M. Fanley, Urbana.

Premiums were recommended to same for Dominique fowls, golden pheasants, white Polands, Hamburg fowls, Black Polands, Cochin fowls and cinnamon turkeys.

Also, to Moses H. Morse, Farmington, Iowa, for silver pheasants.

HORTICULTURE.

Under this head the articles were as numerous as they were admirable. D. C. Benton, of Quincy, received the highest commendation as a professional fruit grower, as also did A. Scarborough, of Payson.

A. W. Blakesley, of Quincy, took the first premium, and John A. Gallemore, of Lima, the second premium on the finest display of quinces.

Sinnock & Co., Quincy, took the first premium, and Wm. Culler, of Beverly, the second premium on the best cultivated grapes.

Mrs. R. E. Goodell, of Springfield, received the highest commendation for best exhibit of foreign grapes, and Sinnock & Co., of Quincy, the same for best early grapes.

A. H. Dalton, of Cook county, also, had some fine specimens under this same head. Mr. Dalton also received the first premium for best single variety of native grapes.

The Quincy Horticultural Society had a medal award for best collection of fruit of any Agricultural Society.

The exhibition of pears was remarkably deficient, there being no entries except one for the best collection, which was deficient both in the number of varieties and the quality of the specimens, and the committee therefore awarded no premium.

No plums were entered for exhibition except a few specimens of Damson in the fine pyramids of horticultural products shown by the Adams County Horticultural Society.

D. C. Benton's exhibition of peaches was very large and fine, comprising sixty-one varieties. The early peaches preserved in brine in jars and retaining their form, and to some extent their colors. The premium being restricted to a farm and not to a professional fruit grower, Mr. Benton did not get a premium, although the collection was admirable. Our space will not admit of the names of the different varieties offered by Mr. Benton.

A. Scarborough, of Payson, should have been awarded the second premium in the same line, but, unfortunately, he too was a professional fruit grower.

Four entries were made for the best seedling peach. That exhibited by W. C. Ralph, of Ursa, was apparently a seedling. It was a yellow free stone. He was awarded the first premium, provided it was not ruled out, from the fact of its having taken the first premium last year.

Mrs. A. H. D. Butts, of Liberty, offered a fine specimen of peach.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Awards in these departments are on best collection illustrating the Entomology of Illinois. First premium to D. Walsch, of Rock Island, considered by the committee the best collection in the United States.

HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Best set of garden tools, first premium, silver medal, to Jones & Ellinwood, of Chicago.

Best and largest display of horticultural implements, by manufacturer or agent, first premium, silver medal and $10, to same firm.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Best and largest display of agricultural implements, by manufacturer, first premium, silver medal and $10, to Deere & Co., Moline, Ill.

Best and largest display of plows, first premium, silver medal and $10, to same firm.

Combined hoe and rake, of J. R. Cook, Haynesville, Mo., highly recommended.

Display of scythes, hay knives, etc., by Tilton, Libby & Hitchcock, Chicago, highly recommended.

The same firm received the same commendation for display of scythes and snaths.

The field hoes of Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co., of Chicago, were also highly recommended.

Also, the three-horse equalizer, of W. W. Mathews, of Gates City, Knox county.

Also the Buckeye hog tamer, of S. J. Lewis & Co.; Chicago.

VEHICLES.

Best display of carriages of various kinds, silver medal and $10, to E. M. Miller & Co., of Quincy.

Best display of buggies, silver medal, to same.

Best two-horse carriage, same.

Best top buggy, best open buggy, and best sulky, same award to same firm.

Best two-horse wagon, silver medal, to Hugh Davidson, of New Salem, Pike county.

FURNITURE.

Best dining table, silver medal, to Bent & Goward, Chicago.

Best set of bedroom furniture, silver medal, to Spiegel, Thoms & Co., of Quincy.

Best washboard, of Illinois manufacture; silver medal, to J. H. Bidler, of Lincoln, Ills.

Best washing machine, silver medal, to Ferguson Bros., Chicago.

Best wringer, silver medal, to Justis Smith, St. Louis.

Best spring bottom bed, silver medal, to R. B. Lord, Quincy.

Best spring mattress, silver medal, to Western Elastic Sponge Company, of Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The award of "highest commendation," given to T. W. Kreitz, of Quincy, for portable writing desk, (medal recommended.)

To Bent & Gerrard, Chicago, for ale box and beer cooler.

To Hugh Davidson, New Salem, Pike county, for patent wagon brake.

To Western Elastic Sponge Company, for sponge cushion, pillow, mattress, etc.

To Wells & Healy, Moline, for window shades.

To Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co., for grain tester.

To C. A. Masterson, Decatur, for spring seat for lumber wagon.

To Vance & Watkins, Decatur, for wooden spring wagon seat.

To Osborn Manufacturing Company, for best display of bird and animal cages.

Best display of plumbers work, first premium, silver medal, to J. R. Bunting & Co., of Quincy, "fine display."

Best gate for farm use, first premium, silver medal, to W. C. Hooker, Abingdon, ...

To Long, Black & Alstatter, of Hamilton, Ohio, for reaper, sickles and knives.

To Gardner & Robertson, Quincy, for guages and engineers' supplies.

To J. A. B. Lathrop, Leavenworth, Kan., for wagon jack.

To Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co., Chicago, for drug scales.

To A. R. Ambrose, Chicago, for street lamp.

To same, for mill lamp.

To Louis Partner, Chicago, for billiard room lamp.

To B. A. Tuttle, Auburn, N. Y., for sickle grinder.

Second premiums, to Jacob Gousser, Pekin, drug scales.

To G. Sanford, Bergen Point, N. Y., for reaper and mower sharpener.

To Chas. Hathaway, Westfield, N. Y., for mowing machine knife grinder.

In Lot 14—Horses of All Work—The awards were as follows:

Best stallion, 4 years old and over, first premium, $25, to Texas, owned by W. G. Cleaveland, McDonough county; second premium, $15, to Edwin Forrest, owned by Hanshaw & Lask, of Bloomington.

Best stallion, over 3 years old and under 4, first premium, $20, to Medoc, owned by Nelson Lovelace, Palmyra, Mo.; second premium, $10, to Gen. Grant, owned by Jacob DiBoa, Dillon, Tazewell county.

Best stallion, over 2 and under 3, first premium, $20, to Membrino Forrest, owned by H. W. Sample, Keokuk, Iowa; second premium, $10, to Wild Bill, owned by Hanshaw & Lask, Bloomington.

Best stallion, over 1 and under 2, first premium, $15, to Bustor, owned by James Wischart, Camp Point; second premium, $10, to George, owned by S. C. Noggle, of Bloomington.

Best brood mare, over 4 years old, first premium, $20, to Sue, owned by A. G. Carle, of Urbana; second premium, $10, to Kate Margrave, owned by C. M. Garman, Burling.

Best filly, over 3 and under 4 years, first premium, $20, to Bird, owned by James McNulty, of Boston, Hancock county; second premium, $10, to Jeremy, same owner.

Best filly, over 2 and under 3, first premium, $20, to Sally Lee, owned by J. Strickler, Adams county; third premium, $10, to Queen, owned by Elias Vancil, Adams county.

Best filly, over 1 and under 2, first premium, $20, to Filly, owned by A. G. Carle, Urbana; second premium, $10, to Irish Molly, owned by Hanshaw & Lask, Bloomington.

Best stallion sucking colt, first premium, $20, to John Richards, owned by J. Strickler, Adams county.

Best sucking mare colt, six entries, first premium, $15, to Jonay, owned by A. G. Carle, Urbana; second premium, $10, to Mary, owned by same.

FAT CATTLE.

Best cow, over 4 years, first premium, $20, to cow owned by Gen. Jas. W. Singleton, of Adams county.

HERDS OF CATTLE.

The finest display of cattle made in the ring since the Fair began, was when this class was before the judges. Six herds entered.

Best bull and five cows or heifers, 1 year old and upward, owned by one individual, first premium, $50, to herd of J. W. Brown, of Berlin, Sangamon county; second premium, $25, to herd of J. H. Pickrell, Macon county.

It took five ballots to make this decision.

This closed the morning's exercises in the ring.

MILL FABRICS.

The following are the awards on this lot:

Best piece of not less than 10 yards, all wool plain cloth, first premium to Rushville Woolen Mills, Rushville.

Best piece of not less than 10 yards all wool cassimere, first premium, no award.

Best display of all wool plain cloths, Illinois manufacture, first premium to Knoxville Woolen Mills, G. W. Moore, Knoxville.

Best display of all wool cassimere, Illinois manufacture, first premium to Knoxville Woolen Mills.

Best pair all wool bed blankets, first premium to Boggess, Holden & McKnight, Girard, Macoupin county.

Best pair all wool horse blankets, first premium to Knoxville Woolen Mills.

Best 2 pair of machine-knit socks, first premium to G. Mathews, Chicago.

Best piece not less than 10 yards coarse linen, first premium to James Woods, Stark County. Mrs. E. Lebrick had a piece on exhibition highly recommended by the committee.

Best piece not less than 1 yard fine linen, first premium to Mrs. E. Lebrick, Quincy.

Best piece not less than 10 yards table cloth, first premium to the same lady.

Best display of cordage, first premium to Benj. H. Goodno, Quincy.

Best piece not less than 10 yards all wool cassimere, first premium to Rushville Woolen Mills.

All woolen flannels, first premium to the same mills.

We continue and conclude the list of premiums awarded during the week. Of many of these we should like to make

SPECIAL MENTION.

if we had the space. A few remarks must suffice. Much surprise has been expressed that the delicious white and brown bread of Mrs. McDonald, of Jacksonville, received no premium. We are informed that the committee agreed that it was the best collection, but as no written statement of the mode of manufacture was with it, they were obliged to lay it all aside. Such also was the case with some butter, and other articles of kitchen manufacture.

The specimens of blank books, and of binders' skill, exhibited by the State Journal Company, of Springfield, received the first premium, as every one expected, for the workmanship displayed in them was exceedingly fine, and well deserved a reward. This bindery is acquiring a widespread reputation for good work.

Among the novelties on exhibition were specimens of Hoyt's concrete pavement, taken up after long use. Its firmness and solidity, and consequent utility, were plainly demonstrated.

Of the south section of Exhibition Hall we have said but little. It was filled full, and well filled. We can hardly enumerate the new churns, washing machines, etc. As a matter of course, Elastic Sponge is here, and "takes," as it does everywhere. A new iron bottom spring bed, the "U. S." French patent, takes the first prize in its line. Specimens from the Northwestern Artificial Stone Manufacturing Company are exhibited.

A beautifully finished billiard table by Kennan & Co., of Chicago, is a model in its way. The first premium extension table is a fine thing; We have not the name.

J. Metz & Co., of Quincy, make a good display of saddles, harness, horse blankets, and other articles in the line.

We notice some of the celebrated wares of the Bunn Edged Tool Company, all the way from Maine, for which Tilton, Libby & Hitchward, 187 South Water street, Chicago, are agents.

A few well made carriages from the manufactory of Miller & Co., Quincy, are the only ones at the Fair.

mium, $100, was awarded to J. H. Pickrell, of Macon county, for his Nannie Childs.

The closing cattle ring of the Fair was next.

Best bull of any age. There were thirteen entries. The premium was $100, and given to W. R. Duncan, of McLean county, for Oxford Wiley.

SWINE.

Berkshire—Best boar, A. M. Fanley, Urbana.

Best boar under 1 year, Jas. D. Porter, Warren county.

Best sow over 1 year, B. B. Johnson, New Milford.

Best sow under 1 year, first premium, Adam Rankin, Monmouth.

Best sow with litter of pigs, first premium, same.

Chester White.—Best boar over 1 year, B. Sigsbee, Quincy.

Best boar under 1 year, J. D. Porter, Norwood.

Best sow over 1 year, do.

Best sow with litter of pigs, A. M. Panley, Urbana.

Suffolk, China, Essex and other small distinct breeds.—Best boar over 1 year, Chas. Saoad, Joliet.

Best boar under 1 year, first premium, same.

Best sow over 1 year, first premium, same.

Best sow under 1 year, first premium, same.

Best sow with litter of pigs, first premium, same.

All large Breeds, except Berkshire and Chester White.—Best boar over 1 year, A. C. Moore, Canton.

Best boar under 1 year, first premium, same.

Best sow over 1 year, first premium, same.

Best sow under 1 year, first premium, same.

Best sow with litter of pigs, premium, same.

Sweepstakes.—Best boar and 3 sows, H. M. Wallace, Clayton.

Best boar of any age, first premium, same.

Best sow of any age, Adam Rankin, Monmouth.

TEXTILE FABRICS.

Best 10 yards all wool flannel, Mrs. E. Ames, Warsaw, first and second premiums.

Best pair all wool blankets, do. first premium; Mrs. S. Heaton, Liberty, second premium.

Best display of yarns, Mrs. B. Sigsbee, first premium; Mrs. E. Liebrick, Quincy, second premium.

Best pair men's socks, Mrs. L. L. Haworth, Decatur, first premium; Mrs. Sarah W. Stacy, Jacksonville, second premium.

Best pair ladies' stockings, Miss P. Keyes, Quincy, first premium; Mrs. L. L. Haworth, Decatur, second premium.

Best pair mittens, Mrs. Jonathan Patterson, Rushville, first premium; Mrs. L. L. Haworth, Decatur, second premium.

Best coverlet, Mrs. L. Heaton, Liberty, first premium; Mrs. Simon J. Grist, Rushville, second premium.

Best piece, not less than 10 yards, plain linsey, Mrs A Hodges, Quincy, second premium.

Best carpet, Mrs C C Haygood, LaGrange, Mo, first premium; Mrs J T Lemley, Quincy, second premium.

Best rag carpet, Mrs Elizabeth Martin, Bowensburg, first premium; Mrs Simon J Grist, Rushville, second premium.

Best flax sewing thread, Douglas Linen Company, Kankakee, first premium.

Best specimen of prepared flax for spinning thread, F Mills, Barry, first premium.

Best hand loom, John Pelsor, Brooklyn, first premium.

Best display of hats manufactured in this State, George J. Laage, Quincy, first premium.

Best display of millinery and mantua makers' work, Mrs J Weber, Quincy, first premium; Mrs Van Dien, Quincy, second premium.

Best display of ladies' and gents' boots, G F Ellis, Quincy, first premium; Geo P Libby, St. Louis, second premium.

Best display of furs and robes, Geo J Laage, Quincy, highest commendation.

Best rag hearth rug and worsted lamp mat, Mrs Dr Harris, Mendota, highest commendation.

Best balmoral skirt, Mrs Louisa A Murphy, Quincy, highest commendation.

Best cashmere wool furs, Israel S Deihl, Rome, highest commendation.

Best plain knitting award made for workmanship, Israel S Deihl, Rome, first premium; Mrs J M Smith, Quincy, second premium; Mrs E L Gilham, Exeter, third premium.

For best plain sewing, the sample to embrace the different stitches used in household sewing and repairing, Mrs. E. L. Gillham, of Exeter, took first premium; Hughes & Rawlings, of Quincy, took second premium, and Mrs Hopkins, Quincy, third premium.

For best plain sewing, the samples to embrace the different stitches used in household sewing and repairing, by child under twelve years of age, Miss A H Dutts, of Liberty, first premium.

For best tidy, by child under twelve years of age, Miss Lizzie F. Baker, of Quincy, first premium.

For best and most carefully executed patchwork quilt, Mrs. E. Hann, Quincy, first premium, and Mrs. C. A. Warron, Quincy; second and third premiums.

For patchwork quilt, by child under twelve years, Miss Ada M. Gorham first premium, and Miss Emma Erwin, Rushville, second premium.

For best white domestic coverlet, Mrs. Hulda Schrader, Quincy, first premium; Jas. Nowlan, Chicago, second premium, and Mrs. N. S. Chapman, Ellington, third premium.

For best silk quilt not before on exhibition, Mrs. Col D. E. Williams, Quincy, first premium; Mrs. Mary Mercer, Liberty, second premium, and Mrs. N. S. Chapman, Ellington, third premium.

For best lace work or hemstitching, Mrs. E. J. Demaree, Quincy, second premium.

For best transferred embroidery, Mrs. E. L. Gillham, Exeter, first premium.

For best worsted embroidery, Miss Casper Swab, Quincy, first premium; Miss Rachel Marks, Quincy, second premium, and Mrs. G. H. Buckley, Quincy, third premium.

For best needleworked or floss embroidery, Mrs. E. J. Demaree, Quincy, first premium, Mrs. Col. D. E. Williams, Quincy, second premium, and Miss M. E. Converse, Quincy, third premium.

For best silk embroidery, Miss C V Reynolds, Quincy, first premium; I S Deibl, Rome, second premium, and Mrs Sarah W Stacy, third premium.

For best sample of work in wax, Mrs Hopkins, Quincy, first premium, and Mrs Col. D E Williams, Quincy, second premium.

For best sample of work in feathers, Miss C V Reynolds, Quincy, first and second premiums.

For best sample of work in hair, Mrs E Jones, first premium: Miss J Ottenstein, Quincy, second premium, and Mrs B Sigsbee, Quincy, third premium.

For best shell work, Mrs Col D E Williams, Quincy, first premium, and Mrs B V Shopp, Quincy, second premium.

Best sample of flour, one barrel, by manufacturer, first premium to C C Osborn, Quincy.

Best ten pounds of corn starch, Mrs. R Dixon, Quincy.

Best butter in firkin, Jas Woods, Dorrance.

Best butter made in May or June, premium to same.

Best fresh butter in roll, Samuel B Turner, Quincy.

Best cheese one year old and over, A & W D Perry.

Best cured cheese under one year old, to same.

Best new cheese, A & W D Perry, premium same.

Best lot of honey, J H Lawton, Plymouth.

Best two loaves wheat bread, Mrs E C Reynolds, Adams county.

Best sponge cake, Mrs Julia S McDonald, Jacksonville.

Best pound cake, Mrs E H Buckley, Quincy.

Best jelly cake, Mrs Julia S McDonald, Jacksonville.

Best fruit cake, same.

Best silver cake, Mrs W Gray, Quincy.

Best gold cake, Mrs Julia S McDonald, Jacksonville.

Best nut cake, same.

Best ginger cake, Mrs W Gray, Quincy.

Best sour pickled cucumbers, Mrs O H Collins, Liberty.

Best pickled peaches, Mrs T S Mead, Quincy.

Best cucumber catsup, Mrs R Dixon, Quincy.

Best brown parched coffee, Mrs R Dixon, Quincy.

Best raspberry wine, Mrs C H Dunn, Quincy, first premium.

Best catawba wine, Amos Davis, Hancock county, first premium.

Best pickled gerkins, A M Fanley, Urbana.

Best tomato catsup, H L Glenn, Quincy.

Best bushel of early Irish potatoes, Jas. Shinn, Quincy.

Best sample late do., A. Scarborough, Payson.

Best bushel sweet do., W. Stewart & Co., Quincy.

Best bushel onions, James Woods, Burrand.

Best bushel table turnips, J. W. Mars, Quincy.

Best table beets, G. B. Galusha, Morris, Grunda county.

Best cabbage, George Ertel, Liberty.

Best half bushel tomatoes, Wm. Cutter, Adams county.

Best half bushel white field beans, James Shinn, Quincy.

Best dozen muskmelons; S. Woods, Quincy.

Best bushel carrots, W. Blakesley, Quincy.

Best and greatest variety of garden seeds, Jones & Ellinwood, Chicago.

Best bushel sugar beets, James Shinn, Quincy.

Best peck Lima beans, Nathaniel Peace, Quincy.

Best lot of pumpkins, Nathaniel Peace, Quincy.

Best dozen watermelons, W. C. Ralph, Ursa.

Best crabapple preserves, Mrs. J. K. Van Doorn, Quincy.

Best plum jelly, Mrs. T. S. Mead, Quincy.

Best quince jelly, Mrs. Julia S. McDonald, Jacksonville.

Best apple jelly, Mrs. L. L. Haworth, Decatur.

Best display of canned peaches, S. B. Rawley, Philadelphia, Penn.

Best display of canned pears, Mrs. J. S. McDonald, Jacksonville.

Best display of canned plums, J. C. Gentle, Bowen.

Best display of canned cherries, Mrs. A. H. D. Butts, Liberty.

Best display of canned currants, premium same.

Best display of canned gooseberries, premium same.

Best display of fresh fruit in cans, S. B. Rawley, Philadelphia, Penn.

Best canned tomatoes, Mrs. R. Dixon, Quincy.

Best collection of peaches by farmer, D. C. Benton, Quincy.

Best collection of native cultivated grapes, Sinnock & Co., Quincy.

Best early grapes, same.

Best single variety of native grapes, A. H. Dalton, Cook county.

Best collection of apples, Z. Hullingsworth, Sandusky, Iowa.

Best 20 varieties of apples for Southern Illinois, W. Cutter, Revordy.

For best 20 varieties of apples of Northern Illinois, no collection worthy.

For best collection of apples, summer, fall and winter, W. C. Ralph.

For best display of every variety of everlasting flowers, Mrs. Col. D. E. Williams, Quincy.

For best floral wreath, premium same.

For best display of arranged and flat bouquets, Hargis & Sommers, Quincy.

For best display round do., premium same.

Winter bouquets, Mrs. G. B. Galusha, Morris.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MECHANICAL ARTS.

Steam engine of sufficient power to drive all machinery on exhibition, first premium to Burroughs & Co., Decatur. This engine was the center of attraction and is certainly one of the most powerful ever exhibited in the West.

For best set of garden tools, Jones & Ellinwood, Chicago.

For best and largest display of horticultural implements by manufacturer, premium same.

For best and largest display of agricultural implements, Deere & Co., Moline, by far exceeded anything ever exhibited of the kind in the State.

For best and largest display of plows in variety, Deere & Co., Moline. This was a splendid display, indeed.

For best and largest display of scales, Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co., Chicago.

For best do. cattle scales for farm purposes, premium same.

HORSES—SWEEPSTAKES.

For best stallion and five of his colts, first premium, $200, to Logan, owned by D. A. Gage, Chicago; second premium, $100, to Napoleon, owned by E. Dillon & Co., Bloomington. There were 8 entries in the ring.

For best mare to be shown by the bridle, a magnificent ring, 27 entries, first premium, $75, to Ida May, owned by D. A. Gage, Chicago; second premium, $50, to Hatty, owned by E. Dillon & Co., Bloomington.

For best stallion or mare to be shown in harness, style, and action to be the test, first and only premium, $100, awarded to Ida May, owned by D. A. Gage, Chicago.

LADY EQUESTRIANISM.

At three o'clock in the afternoon yesterday the grand climax of the Fair was reached. The interest of all the vast crowd in attendance centered around the judges' stand on the grand ring. The display of equestrian powers of the ladies also being one of the most interesting features of any Fair. The vast amphitheatre was about half filled, while the vehicles from the city, loaded down with our citizens, were gathered around the ring and in the interior part

R. Van Boorn and Harry Archer. They were about of the same size and age, and were mounted upon ponies. The first premium, $20, was given to VanDoorn, and the second, $15, to Archer, of course.

ANOTHER KU-KLUX OUTRAGE.

Rebel Attack on a Republican Procession in Nashville—Several Persons Shot.

A large Republican demonstration and torch-light procession took place at Nashville, on Friday night last, preceding the election on Saturday. A special to the Chicago *Tribune* says that after the procession had passed through a number of the principal streets, when near the square it was fired into from a saloon on the south side of the street. At that point about a dozen shots were fired. The procession was doubled up, and after a great deal of confusion, rallied and again attempted to pass down Cedar to the square, but was again dispersed by a volley from the sidewalk. The procession retreated pell-mell, but was again partially rallied and moved up Cherry street and, when opposite Deiderick, was again fired into. The firing from the corner of Deiderick was by a white man, who was almost immediately arrested. The confusion and consternation at this point was indescribable. The sidewalks were crowded with men and women. Still another attempt was made to reach the square, where a large number of persons had assembled to hear the speaking, but as the procession entered the square, another volley was fired and the dispersion was complete. In all more than a hundred shots were fired. A few persons were wounded but the number is not known. So far as heard, no one has been killed. The crowd are dispersing and no further trouble anticipated. The attack upon the procession was altogether unprovoked.

General Thomas has placed a company of regulars at the disposal of the city authorities. We have just learned that two colored women were wounded.

A later dispatch adds the following:

It has been definitely ascertained that three or four shots were fired simultaneously on Cedar street at the door or from the window of a saloon. One of the men who fired is a colored Democrat named Stiffy. The firing at the corner of Deiderick and Cherry streets, a few moments afterward, was done by white men wholly. A pistol was fired into the procession after the head of it had reached the square, from a saloon on the south side of the square. All the saloons are owned by white Democrats. A white man fired a pistol at the procession, out of a second-story of Ryan's saloon, on Cherry street, during the afternoon.

Many drunken men have been on the streets shouting for Seymour and Blair, Jeff. Davis and Thornburg, and making violent threats against the Radicals. Three white men were seen between Union and Summer streets, near Hollister's saloon, just before the firing commenced, apparently preparing for mischief. A white man was seen, a few moments before the attack was made, coming down Cherry street towards the procession, with two pistols in his hands, swearing that Thornburg should be elected in spite of hell.

Policeman Morris received a severe cut in his hand. A colored man was shot through the breast while on the square. A colored man named Watkins was wounded on Cedar street. The number of persons injured, we are happy to state, has not been great.

The conduct of the Metropolitan Police was most praiseworthy. Perfect order was restored within an hour after the assault was made. A company of the Thirty-fourth Infantry is in the city, but no further trouble is anticipated.

As soon as it was ascertained, by the repeated attacks, that the object was to prevent the meeting on the square, the Republican leaders advised their friends to disperse. Many shots were fired from the procession as it attempted to pass through Deiderick street, in reply to the shots from the windows. All parties agree that the attack on the procession was without a shadow of an excuse, and was most cruel and unprovoked.

An indignant Irishman of Cleveland, Mr. David Barry, publishes a card in the *Leader*, of which we annex the closing paragraph:

"But drunk or sober, joking or in earnest, Mr. Frank Blair will find out to his cost that the St. Louis 'Finnegan' speech will prove the sorest thorn in his side when the final returns come to be footed up. As an Irishman, I here declare I would as soon vote for that arch-traitor, Jeff. Davis, or Benjamin Disraeli, of England, as for a man who could so heartlessly trifle with the most cherished feelings of our race; and, gentlemen, I will go still further, and say that the Irishman who can tamely swallow down such an insult to his country, and her heroic efforts to be free, without resenting it at the ballot-box next November, is destitute of all public spirit, dead to the claims and sufferings of his motherland, and is anything but an honor to the proud, defiant, sensitive old race whence he sprang."

The aristocracy market is glutted in Russia. There are 10,000 princes.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.

Old Father Time takes many a year
To turn to white dark colored hair;
But just only the EXCELSIOR DYE
Brings back the tint that charms the eye;
An' Nature owns that cunning Art
Can her own living hues impart.

Cristadoro's Hair Preservative.

Oh, how beautifully glossy your hair looks of late, Maria. Yes, Julia, since I have used Cristadoro's Hair Preservative and Beautifier, my Hair has improved wonderfully, and stopped falling out altogether.

Sold by Druggists and applied by all Hair Dressers. Manufactory No. 68 Maiden Lane. Principal Depot, No. 6 Astor House. sept17.dawlm

SEWING MACHINES.

WEED SEWING MACHINE!

LOCK STITCH

FAMILY FAVORITE,

Manufactured at Hartford, Conn

Sold at No. 609 Hampshire Street.

QUINCY, ILLINOIS

Reputation as "THE BEST" Established.

M. W. NEWTON, Agent,

Also manufacturer of I. O. O. F., Masonic and I. O. G. T. Regalia. aug13 dawly

LEGAL NOTICES.

To John Patterson, Robert Patterson, William Patterson, Jacob Patterson, F. H. Patterson, Reason Richards, and Elizabeth, his wife, (late Elizabeth Patterson;) Edwin C. Randall, and Mary E., his wife, (late Mary E. Patterson,) Basil L. Thorp, and the unknown heirs of Rachel, his wife, deceased, (late Rachel Patterson;) and the unknown heirs of Thomas Patterson, deceased; heirs at law Frances Miller, deceased, (late Frances Patterson,) and late of Adams county, Illinois, and all others interested.

TAKE NOTICE, I SHALL APPLY to the County Court of the county of Adams, and State of Illinois, at the next October term of said Court, and on the thirty-first day of said month, for leave to sell the following described real estate, situated in said county of Adams, to-wit: The south half of the southwest quarter, and the west twenty acres of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter, all of section numbered thirty-two (32) in township two (2) north of range eight (8) west, fourth principal meridian, situate, lying and being in the county of Adams, and the State of Illinois, of which the late Frances Miller died seized, to pay the debts, bequests and legacies, and make distribution of any residue after paying said debts, bequests and legacies, among the heirs at law of the said Frances Miller, deceased, in accordance with and in obedience to the provisions of the last will and testament of the said Frances Miller, deceased, as aforesaid, at which time and place you are hereby notified to attend and show cause why it should not be sold for the purposes aforesaid.

JOSEPH TURNER,
Executor of Frances Miller, deceased.

Dated September 17, 1868.
U. H. KEATH, Attorney for Executor.
sel7w4 dlt

MEDICAL.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S

VERMIFUGE,

The Safest and Most Effective

REMEDY FOR WORMS

That has ever been discovered.

[illegible]

Nothing has yet been discovered which can be substituted in its place.

And it is given without apprehension, because every one knows its perfect safety. It has now been before the public for over "FORTY YEARS," and has attested its superiority in thousands of cases, throughout all parts of the world.

It is the imperative duty of every parent to watch the health of his child, and to provide himself with this potent specific.

Be careful to observe the initials of the name, and see that you get

"B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE."

B. A. Fahnestock, Son & Co.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

SOLE PROPRIETORS. aug8 wdm

BANKING HOUSES.

THE

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

No. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, Pres JAMES MERRILL, Sec'y.

Receives Deposits and allows FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST on all Daily Balances, *subject to Check at Sight.* SPECIAL DEPOSITS for Six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent. The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As the NATIONAL TRUST CO. receive deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties throughout the country can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit. jel7 dawdm

THOS. T. WOODRUFF,

BANKER.

11 *Fourth St., west side Square.*

DEPOSITS, DISCOUNT,	EXCHANGE,
COIN, COMPOUNDS,	COUPONS,
COLLECTIONS,	COUNTY ORDERS,
U. S. BONDS,	REVENUE STAMPS,
U. M. BONDS,	LAND WARRANTS,
CITY BONDS,	PASSAGE TICKETS,
CITY SCRIP,	FOREIGN DRAFTS.

Agency Cunard Steerage Line.
Agency Union Pacific R. R. Bonds
O. F. & M. B'g Ass'n 10 per c't Bonds
O. F. & M. B'g Ass'n Stock.
Interest Paid on Deposits of from $5 to $5,000, Rate and Time as per Agreement. mr9dawlf

MONEY TO LOAN.

The Merchants' and Farmers'

National Bank,

Of Quincy, is prepared to make loans of money to responsible parties, for a term of years, upon the security of unincumbered city property in Quincy or farming lands within the county of Adams. [illegible]

Interest on Money Deposits.

THE MERCHANTS' and FARMERS' NATIONAL BANK, [illegible]

Bennett College of Electic Medicine and Sargery, Chicago, Ill.

THIS COLLEGE OFFERS FACILITIES for Students to acquire a Medical Education unsurpassed by any College in the United States. Lectures commences on the 24 of November. For announcement with full particulars add...

HATS AND CAPS.

NEW HAT STORE.

F. GAUSHELL,

FASHIONABLE HATTER,

Just opened a Choice Stock of

FALL STYLES

OF

HATS AND CAPS,

Made expressly for the Retail Trade. Also

Trunks, Traveling Bags, Umbrellas, Canes &c., and

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

All for

CASH AT BOTTOM PRICES.

N. B.—Silk Hats Shaped to the Head.

North side Public Square, near Fifth street
sep19-dawll

JEWELRY.

ATTRACTIVE AND ELEGANT.

A superb stock of

DIAMONDS, WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

Spectacles.

Gold and Silver Headed Canes, Gold Pens and Cases, Clocks and Fancy Goods,

Just received at

J. W. BROWN'S,

East side Public Square

It will pay you to visit this house before purchasing, as

FIRST RATE GOODS AND BARGAINS

Can always be found there.

Jewelry made to order. Repairing well and promptly done. Iyl l de wd3w

N. G. PEARSONS,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Human Hair Goods,

Of every modern style

Wigs, Toupees, Ladies' Braids, Switches, Curls, Puffs,

And every variety of Ornamental Hair Goods, Hair Dyes and Hair Restoratives,

HAIR JEWELRY

TOILET GOODS,

Ladies' Hair Dressing, in the most Fashionable Style

Human hair and old gold either bought or taken in exchange

Corner Maine and Fifth Streets,
jy27 deo l-wregly QUINCY, ILL

FARMING IMPLEMENTS, Etc.

WAGONS!

Warranted for Three Years.

At lowest cash prices. Also

Wagon, Plow and Carriage Wood Stock.

Agents for the

Quincy Thimble Skeins.

PLOWS, CULTIVATORS,

HARROWS, ROAD SCRAPERS,

WHEELBARROWS, &c.,

Of the latest improved patterns, warranted to give satisfaction. W. T. & E. A. ROWER [illegible]

FARMERS,

LOOK AND REMEMBER!

POPE & BALDWIN,

Nos. 315, 317, and 319 Maine St.,

(SIGN OF THE GOLD PLOW,)

Under Pinkham Hall, Quincy, Illinois,

Have the only Agency in Quincy for the

BUCKEYE REAPER & MOWER

Do not buy any other Reaper with Dropper Attachment till you look at the

BUCKEYE!

[illegible]

WOOD'S SELF-RAKE!

WOOD'S PRIZE MOWER!

[illegible]

First Premium at the Paris Exposition,

ALSO

McCORMICK'S

TWO AND FOUR HORSE REAPERS

And two-Wheeled Mower,

And the

JOHN H. MANNY,

Both Two and Four Horse,

Combined Reaper and Mower!

[illegible] and easily changed from Reaper to Mower than any other machine, and at a

REDUCED PRICE!

Ball's Reaper and Mower!

[illegible] and mows splendidly

MARSH HARVESTER,

[illegible] a boy can do the work of five men.

Call at Our Store,

Sign of the GOLD PLOW, under Pinkham Hall, Nos. 315, 317, and 319 Maine street, Quincy, Illinois,

AND SEE FOR YOURSELF,

[illegible] order for a machine

POPE & BALDWIN.

take everything she's got she don't get angry. Before she was selfish, and if she didn't have everything her own way, she would say, "I won't play with you; you are an ugly little boy.'"

"TOPICAL" PRAYER MEETING. In some churches of which we have knowledge, six or eight men agree to be the leaders for three or six months with the assistance of the pastor, of the Wednesday night prayer meeting. Topics are assigned and announced beforehand, and the prayers and exhortations have direct reference to the theme of the evening—be it the missionary cause, the cause of temperance, the Sabbath School, or a pleading for a special outpourings of the Spirit. The reading, the meditations, and the secret supplications of each day, keep in memory the topic and the leader, and when the members at last come together it is with hearts prepared. — *Western Christian Advocate.*

INFLUENCE OF CHILDREN'S PRAYERS.—In one of the darkest periods of the Reformation, when Luther, Melancthon, and others were assembled to consult upon what should be done, Melancthon retired from the council under great dejection of spirit. After a short time he returned, his countenance beaming with confidence and joy; and when all were surprised at the change, he told them that he had just seen a sight which assured him of success. He had seen some little children engaged in prayer for the Reformation. Their mothers, who were assembled for the same purpose, and brought them together; and he was assured such prayers would be heard of God. Courage in the needful hour for the greatest work ever accomplished by uninspired men was thus breathed into the soul by childrens' prayers. Such prayers the Church needs yet. Children, do you pray—not only for father and mother, for brother and sister, but also for the Church of God and for the world?—*S. S. Visitor.*

ANOTHER REBEL OUTRAGE.

A Court of Justice Broken Up by a Gang of Ex-Rebels—The Justice's Life Threatened.

From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald, Sept. 24.

We have just received intelligence from a reliable source of another outrage perpetrated by ex-rebels and their sympathizing friends in Jackson township. Avoiding all comments, we give below the facts of the case:

Some weeks since, two plows were stolen from Mr. Boyer and another farmer, residing on the Sparta road. They traced the plows to Jackson township and discovered them concealed in the brush near a residence. Mr. Boyer filed complaint against the suspected thief before P. L. Wheeler, Esq., a Justice of Jackson township, in this county, but the defendant was discharged, owing to the fact that he bore a good record, and also because the theft was not clearly traced to him. The other farmer then filed a complaint against him, and he was again brought before the Justice.

While the trial was in progress a party of armed rebels, about one hundred in number, led by an ex-rebel officer, formerly of the *Vindicator*, of this city, entered the Justice's office, and demanded that the case be taken by a change of venue before Justice Harper. Mr. Wheeler informed them that a change of venue would be granted them, but that he intended to direct it to Justice Saltzman, of this city. He then closed his office and started for home. He had not proceeded far, before a squad of rebels dashed after him on horseback, and with revolvers pointed demanded that he give up to them all the papers in the case. He happened at this time to be near his residence, and thus evaded their demand; jumping across the fence, he summoned a lot of men—at the time working for him—when the rebels at once took to their heels.

During the entire performance the rebels made vigorous use of their lungs, with cheers for Jeff. Davis, Seymour and Blair.

ILLINOIS ITEMS

The residence of a Mr. Earhart, at Decatur was entered and robbed of $220.40 on Wednesday night last.

G. W. Scripps, original proprietor of the Schuyler *Citizen* has bought that paper from Dr. C. N. Whitney, and will assume control in October.

Mr. James Ham, an old citizen of Pike county, died near Chambersburg in that county, on the 18th inst., aged 73 years. Mr. Ham settled in the State in 1830.

W. F. Page, a commission merchant at Chicago, was robbed of $2,509 a few nights ago, while driving through a thick wood near Ringold, in Cook county.

A young lady attempted to commit suicide in Peoria, last week, by taking morphine, but the dose was insufficient. Unrequited affection is supposed to have been the cause.

The Elgin Watch Company has engaged the entire space of one issue of Harper's Weekly, with the exception of the first and last pages, for illustrations and descriptions of their works, paying $2,000.

Four hundred cattle from western Iowa crossed the Mississippi river at Rock Island, a few days ago, on their way to the vicinity of Jacksonville, where they are to be pastured previous to being sent to market.

to the Treasurer's office with a rapidity that kept those gentlemen and their assistants in a perfect whirl of business, and sometimes the trip was made so quickly that the ink upon the checks did not have time to dry betwixt the two offices.

In regard to the Fair, as a whole, it has been undeniably demonstrated that an Agricultural Fair can be held with success without converting it into a horse racing paradise for gamblers. The unusual number of entries in all departments, and the large number in attendance notwithstanding the miserable weather, are the unmistakeable proofs of it.

The following are the award of premiums:

SADDLE HORSES.

Best saddle stallion, over 3 years old, first premium, $30, to horse owned by Simon J. Goist, Rushville, Schuyler county.

Best saddle mare, over 3 years old, first premium, $20, to "Nettie Grey," owned by G. W. Hone, St. Louis; second premium, $10, to "Fanny," owned by J. H. Spears, Tollula, Menard county.

Best saddle gelding, over 3 years old, first premium, $20, to "Joke," owned by F. C. Smith, Quincy; second premium, $10, to "Hurricane," owned by Geo. W. Pearson, Rushville.

LONG WOOLED SHEEP.

List of premiums awarded to long wooled sheep:

Best buck over 2 years old, first premium, $15, to Wm Miller, jr., Atha, Ontario county, Canada West; second premium, $10, to John George, Perry county.

Best buck over 1 and under 2 years, first premium, $15, to Wm. Miller, Atha, Ontario county, Canada West; second premium, $10, to the same gentleman.

Best buck lamb, 1 year old, first premium, $15, to same; second premium, $10, to Jno. George, Perry, Pike county.

Best pen of 3 ewes over 2 years, first premium, $15, to Wm. Miller, of Atha, Ontario county, C. W.; second premium, $10, to John George, Perry county.

Best pen of ewes over 1 and under 2 years, first premium, $15, to Wm. Miller, Atha, Ontario county, C. W.; second premium, $10, Wm. Miller, same address.

Best pen of ewe lambs under 1 year, first premium, $15, to John George, Perry, Pike county; second premium, $10, to Wm. Miller, Atha, Ontario county, C. W.

Best exhibition of Cashmere goats, first premium, $25, to E. H. Clapp and J. S. Birhl, Rome, Peoria county.

The committee recommend a similar award be granted Arthur Billon, Champaign county.

MIDDLE WOOLED SHEEP.

Best buck over 2 years, first premium, $15, to John George, Perry, Pike county; second premium, $10, to James W. Singleton, Adams county. There were no French Merino sheep entered.

Best buck over 1 and under 2 years, first premium, $15, to J. W. Singleton, Adams county; second premium, $10, to J. H. Pickrell, Macon county.

Best buck lamb under 1 year, first premium, $15, to the same; best pen of 3 ewes over 2 years, first premium, $15, to Wm. Miller, Atha, C. W.; second premium, $10, to J. W. Singleton, Adams county

Best pen of ewes, over 1 and under 2 years, first premium, $15, to Wm. Miller, Atha, C. W.; second premium, $10, to J. H. Pickerell, Macon county.

Best pen of 3 ewe lambs, under 1 year, first premium, $15, to J. W. Singleton, Adams county; second premium, $10, to J. H. Pickerell, Macon county.

CROSSES OF MUTTON BREEDS.

Best 3 fat sheep over 2 years, first premium, $10, to William Miller, Atha, C. W.

Best 3 fat sheep under 2 years, first premium, $10, to Wm. Miller, Atha, C. W.

CROSSES OF FINE WOOLED BREEDS.

Best pen of 3 ewes over 2 years, first premium, $10, to E. E. Gorham, Will county.

Best pen of 3 ewe lambs under 1 year, first premium, $10, to E. E. Gorham, Will county.

SWEEPSTAKES OPEN TO ALL MUTTON BREEDS.

Best lot of sheep of any age, not less than 1 buck and 9 ewes, first premium, $50, Wm. Miller, C. W.; second premium, $30, John George, Pike county.

SPANISH MERINOS.

Best buck over 2 years, first premium, $15, to E. E. Gorham, New Lenox, Will county; second premium, $10, to D. Kelley, Dupage county.

Best buck over 1 and under 2 year, first premium, $15, to J. K. Scott, Adams county; second premium, $10, to E. E. Gorham, Will county.

Best buck lamb under 1 year, first premium, $15, to E. E. Gorham, Will county; second premium, $10, to the same.

Best pen 3 ewes over 2 years, first premium, $15, to D. Kelley, Dupage county; second premium, $10, to J. K. Scott, Mercer county.

Best pen 3 ewes over 1 and under 2 years, first premium, $15, to D. Kelley, Dupage county; second premium, $10, to the same.

Best pen 3 ewe lambs under 1 year, first premium, $15, to the same; second premium, $10, to E. E. Gorham, Will county.

SWINE.

The exhibition in this class is very large, and many of the animals are real monsters in size. Among so many lots of superior quality it is hard to discriminate as to which are the best. The lot owned by A. C. Moore, of Canton, Fulton county, is, if we may judge from the remarks of stock raisers and others, including the committee on this class, the finest on the grounds. It consists of 24 head of Poland and Big-Boned Spotted China. In this lot are 3 boars, weighing separately 950, 900 and 800; 4 sows 2 years old, weighing from 600 to 800 each, and 17 pigs 4½ to 5 months old, weighing from 150 to 200 lbs. each. It is said to be, all things considered, the best lot of choice breeds of swine ever shown in the West of its size. Visitors, especially those interested in the raising of this class, should go and see and examine them.

Chas. Snead, of Will county, has a lot of 39 head Suffolk and Chester breeds. G. & W. Wallace, of Adams county, 1 lot of 11 head, McGee breed, including boar weighing 700 lbs. B. Sinyoboo, of Adams county, 1 chester white fine animal. A. M. Fouley, of Urbana, 14 head Chester White and 1 Burkshire. 16 head of Burkshire breed, from Monmouth, owned by Adam Rankin, and 4 McGee breed owned by same party. J. D. Porter, Warren county, 4 head Chester White and 2 Berkshire, including boar

been awarded the second premium in the same line, but, unfortunately, he too was a professional fruit grower.

Four entries were made for the best seedling peach. That exhibited by W. C. Ralph, of Ursa, was apparently a seedling. It was a yellow free stone. He was awarded the first premium, provided it was not ruled out, from the fact of its having taken the first premium last year.

Mrs. A. H. B. Butts, of Liberty, offered a fine specimen of peach.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Awards in these departments are on best collection illustrating the Entomology of Illinois. First premium to D. Walsch, of Rock Island, considered by the committee the best collection in the United States.

HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Best set of garden tools, first premium, silver medal, to Jones & Ellinwood, of Chicago.

Best and largest display of horticultural implements, by manufacturer or agent, first premium, silver medal and $10, to same firm

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Best and largest display of agricultural implements, by manufacturer, first premium, silver medal and $10, to Beere & Co., Moline, Ill.

Best and largest display of plows, first premium, silver medal and $10, to same firm.

Combined hoe and rake, of J. R. Cook, Haynesville, Mo., highly recommended.

Display of scythes, hay knives, etc., by Tilton, Libby & Hitchcock, Chicago, highly recommended.

The same firm received the same commendation for display of scythes and snaths.

The field hoes of Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co., of Chicago, were also highly recommended.

Also, the three-horse equalizer, of W W. Mothews, of Gates City, Knox county.

Also the Buckeye hog tamer, of S. J. Lewis & Co.; Chicago.

VEHICLES.

Best display of carriages of various kinds, silver medal and $10, to E. M. Miller & Co., of Quincy.

Best display of buggies, silver medal, to same.

Best two-horse carriage, same.

Best top buggy, best open buggy, and best sulky, same award to same firm.

Best two-horse wagon, silver medal, to Hugh Davidson, of New Salem, Pike county.

FURNITURE.

Best dining table, silver medal, to Bent & Goward, Chicago.

Best set of bedroom furniture, silver medal, to Spiegel, Thoms & Co., of Quincy.

Best washboard, of Illinois manufacture; silver medal, to J. H. Bidler, of Lincoln, Ills.

Best washing machine, silver medal, to Ferguson Bros., Chicago.

Best wringer, silver medal, to Justis Smith, St. Louis.

Best spring bottom bed, silver medal, to R. B. Lord, Quincy.

Best spring mattress, silver medal, to Western Elastic Sponge Company, of Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The award of "highest commendation," given to T. W. Kreitz, of Quincy, for portable writing desk, (medal recommended.)

To Bent & Gerrard, Chicago, for ale box and beer cooler.

To Hugh Davidson, New Salem, Pike county, for patent wagon brake.

To Western Elastic Sponge Company, for sponge cushion, pillow, mattress, etc.

To Wells & Healy, Moline, for window shades.

To Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co., for grain tester.

To C. A. Masterson, Decatur, for spring seat for lumber wagon.

To Vance & Watkins, Decatur, for wooden spring wagon seat.

To Osborn Manufacturing Company, for best display of bird and animal cages.

Best display of plumbers work, first premium, silver medal, to J. R. Bunting & Co., of Quincy, "fine display."

Best gate for farm use, first premium, silver medal, to W. C. Hooker, Abingdon, Knox county.

Best horse shoes, first premium, silver medal, to Wm. Arning, Quincy, "fine and only display."

Best refrigerator, first premium, silver medal, to Comstock & Cherry, Keokuk, Iowa; second premium, recommended to Bent & Goward, Chicago.

Best lightning conductor, first premium, silver medal, to Cole Bros., St. Louis.

Best display of flour pots, first premium, silver medal, to Jones & Ellinwood, of Chicago,

Best and largest display of scales, first premium, silver medal, to Fairbanks & Co., Chicago, "fine display."

Same firm received silver medal for best hay and cattle scales for farm.

Committee recommend as ordinary farm scale, that of Creery & Davis, Clayton, Adams county.

First premiums were also given to Sam'l Realna, Palmyra, Mo., for portable forge.

To Knight & Long, Quincy, for gas fixtures and plumbers' goods.

To Seymour & Co., New York, for sheep shears.

To Lippincott & Bakewell, Philadelphia, for ("Red Jacket") axes.

To Wm. S. Townsend, Galesburg, for syrup holder.

To same, for portable soda fountain.

To American Fence Company, for ornamental fencing.

To S. P. Whitney, Knox county, for vapor gas cooking stove.

To John Bond, Versailles, for saddle stirrup.

To Perkins, Smith & Hart, Chicago, for wrenches.

To Rasor & Mayo, Illiopolis, for gate fastening.

To same firm, for gate hinges.

To Albert Deacon, Quincy, for crosscut saw, extension holder.

To F. S. Mack, Galesburg, for iron clamp.

To Tilton, Lilly & Hitchcock, Chicago, for husking pins.

To Israel, Dixon & Co., Quincy, for magic cooking spider.

To W. W. Hills, Davenport, Iowa, for farm fence.

class was before the judges. Six herds entered.

Best bull and five cows or heifers, 1 year old and upward, owned by one individual, first premium, $50, to herd of J. W. Brown, of Berlin, Sangamon county; second premium, $25, to herd of J. H. Pickrell, Macon county.

It took five ballots to make this decision.

This closed the morning's exercises in the ring.

MILL FABRICS.

The following are the awards on this lot:

Best piece of not less than 10 yards, all wool plain cloth, first premium to Rushville Woolen Mills, Rushville.

Best piece of not less than 10 yards all wool cassimere, first premium, no award.

Best display of all wool plain cloths, Illinois manufacture, first premium to Knoxville Woolen Mills, O. W. Moore, Knoxville.

Best display of all wool cassimere, Illinois manufacture, first premium to Knoxville Woolen Mills.

Best pair all wool bed blankets, first premium to Boggess, Holden & McKnight, Girard, Macoupin county.

Best pair all wool horse blankets, first premium to Knoxville Woolen Mills.

Best 2 pair of machine-knit socks, first premium to G. Mathews, Chicago.

Best piece not less than 10 yards coarse linen, first premium to James Woods, Stark County. Mrs. E. Lebrick had a piece on exhibition highly recommended by the committee.

Best piece not less than 1 yard fine linen, first premium to Mrs. E. Lebrick, Quincy.

Best piece not less than 10 yards table cloth, first premium to the same lady.

Best display of cordage, first premium to Benj. H. Goodno, Quincy.

Best piece not less than 10 yards all wool cassimere, first premium to Rushville Woolen Mills.

All woolen flannels, first premium to the same mills.

We continue and conclude the list of premiums awarded during the week. Of many of these we should like to make

SPECIAL MENTION.

if we had the space. A few remarks must suffice. Much surprise has been expressed that the delicious white and brown bread of Mrs. McDonald, of Jacksonville, received no premium. We are informed that the committee agreed that it was the best collection, but as no written statement of the mode of manufacture was with it, they were obliged to lay it all aside. Such also was the case with some butter, and other articles of kitchen manufacture.

The specimens of blank books, and of binders' skill, exhibited by the State Journal Company, of Springfield, received the first premium, as every one expected, for the workmanship displayed in them was exceedingly fine, and well deserved a reward This bindery is acquiring a widespread reputation for good work

Among the novelties on exhibition were specimens of Hoyt's concrete pavement, taken up after long use. Its firmness and solidity, and consequent utility, were plainly demonstrated.

Of the south section of Exhibition Hall we have said but little. It was filled full, and well filled. We can hardly enumerate the new churns, washing machines, etc. As a matter of course, Elastic Sponge is here, and "takes," as it does everywhere. A new iron bottom spring bed, the "U. S." French patent, takes the first prize in its line. Specimens from the Northwestern Artificial Stone Manufacturing Company are exhibited.

A beautifully finished billiard table by Keenan & Co., of Chicago, is a model in its way. The first premium extension table is a fine thing; We have not the name.

J. Metz & Co., of Quincy, make a good display of saddles, harness, horse blankets, and other articles in the line.

We notice some of the celebrated wares of the Dunn Edged Tool Company, all the way from Maine, for which Tilton, Libby & Hitchcock, 187 South Water street, Chicago, are agents.

A few well made carriages from the manufactory of Miller & Co., Quincy, are the only ones at the Fair.

Jones & Ellinwood, of Chicago, have taken seven premiums for horticultural tools, etc.

Messrs. Leggat, Hudson & Co., of St Louis are the only exhibitors of tobacco, and have an excellent display of fine cut, chewing and smoking, all of their own favorite brands. Quincy ought to be ashamed not to do anything in this line. Let our own manufacturers go to the Fair at St. Louis, October 5th, and compete with them. Fairbanks' standard scales and measures occupy a prominent place.

CATTLE—GRADES AND CROSSES.

Best cow 3 years old or over, first premium, $15, to Lizzie, owned by E. P. Jones, Jacksonville; second premium, $10, to Fannio, owned by Cyrus Jones, Towanda.

Best heifer 2 years and under 3, first premium, $15, to Rose, owned by A. R. Wallis, Camp Point; second premium, $10, to Spot, same owner.

Best heifer 1 year and under 2, first premium, $15, to Roan, owned by C. S. Butler, Payson.

Best heifer calf under 1 year, first premium, $10, to Belle of Smith's Grove, owned by Nelson Jones, Towanda; second premium, $5, to calf owned by A. R. Wallace, Camp Point.

WORK OXEN.

Best yoke of oxen 3 years old or over, first premium, $20, to yoke, E. C. Mills, Salem.

HERDS OF CATTLE.

Best 5 head of calves, male or female, under 1 year, and owned by one individual, first premium, $40, to herd owned by W. R. Duncan, McLean county; second premium, $20, to herd owned by J. H. Pickrell, Macon county.

Best 5 cattle, male or female, of any age, without regard to ownership the get of one bull, the sire to be shown with the herd, but not to be considered in making up the award, first premium, $200, to herd of J. H. Pickrell, Macon county; second premium, $100, to herd of Wm. R. Duncan, of McLean county.

GRAND SWEEPSTAKES.

Best cow or heifer of any age. Here was another splendid ring, 28 different entries from the best herds of the State. The pre-

...ney, Mrs A Hedges, Quincy, second premium.

Best carpet, Mrs C C Haygood, LaGrange, Mo, first premium; Mrs J T Lemley, Quincy, second premium.

Best rag carpet, Mrs Elizabeth Martin, Bowensburg, first premium; Mrs Simon J Grist, Rushville, second premium.

Best flax sewing thread, Douglas Linen Company, Kankakee, first premium.

Best specimen of prepared flax for spinning thread, F Mills, Barry, first premium.

Best hand loom, John Pelsor, Brooklyn, first premium.

Best display of hats manufactured in this State, George J. Laage, Quincy, first premium.

Best display of millinery and mantua makers' work, Mrs J Weber, Quincy, first premium; Mrs Von Dien, Quincy, second premium.

Best display of ladies' and gents' boots, O F Ellis, Quincy, first premium; Geo P Libby, St. Louis, second premium.

Best display of furs and robes, Geo J Laage, Quincy, highest commendation.

Best rag hearth rug and worsted lamp mat, Mrs Dr Harris, Mendota, highest commendation.

Best balmoral skirt, Mrs Louisa A Murphy, Quincy, highest commendation.

Best cashmere wool furs, Israel S Beihl, Rome, highest commendation.

Best plain knitting award made for workmanship, Israel S Deihl, Rome, first premium; Mrs J M Smith, Quincy, second premium; Mrs E L Gilham, Exeter, third premium.

For best plain sewing, the sample to embrace the different stitches used in household sewing and repairing, Mrs. E. L. Gillham, of Exeter, took first premium; Hughes & Rawlings, of Quincy, took second premium, and Mrs Bopkins, Quincy, third premium.

For best plain sewing, the samples to embrace the different stitches used in household sewing and repairing, by child under twelve years of age, Miss A H Butts, of Liberty, first premium.

For best tidy, by child under twelve years of age. Miss Lizzie F. Boker, of Quincy, first premium.

For best and most carefully executed patchwork quilt, Mrs. E. Hann, Quincy, first premium, and Mrs. C. A. Warren, Quincy; second and third premiums.

For patchwork quilt, by child under twelve years, Miss Ada M. Gorham first premium, and Miss Emma Erwin, Rushville, second premium.

For best white domestic coverlet, Mrs. Hulda Schrader, Quincy, first premium; Jas. Nowlan, Chicago, second premium, and Mrs. N. S. Chapman, Ellington, third premium

For best silk quilt not before on exhibition, Mrs. Col B. E. Williams, Quincy, first premium; Mrs. Mary Mercer, Liberty, second premium, and Mrs. N. S. Chapman, Ellington, third premium.

For best lace work or hemstitching, Mrs. E. J. Bomarce, Quincy, second premium.

For best transferred embroidery, Mrs. E. L. Gillham, Exeter, first premium.

For best worsted embroidery, Miss Casper Swab, Quincy, first premium; Miss Rachel Marks, Quincy, second premium, and Mrs. G. H. Buckley, Quincy, third premium.

For best needleworked or floss embroidery, Mrs. E. J. Bemarse, Quincy, first premium, Mrs. Col. D. E. Williams, Quincy, second premium, and Miss M. E. Converse, Quincy, third premium.

For best silk embroidery, Miss C V Reynolds, Quincy, first premium; I S Beihl, Rome, second premium, and Mrs Sarah W Staey, third premium.

For best sample of work in wax, Mrs Hopkins, Quincy, first premium, and Mrs Col. B E Williams, Quincy, second premium.

For best sample of work in feathers, Miss C V Reynolds, Quincy, first and second premiums.

For best sample of work in hair, Mrs E Jones, first premium; Miss J Ottenstein, Quincy, second premium, and Mrs B Sigsbee, Quincy, third premium.

For best shell work, Mrs Col B E Williams, Quincy, first premium, and Mrs B V Shopp, Quincy, second premium.

For best bead work, Mrs L L Haworth, Decatur, first premium; Mrs B. Talcott, Quincy, second premium; Mrs E H Buckley, Quincy, third premium, and Mrs E and B Treat, Decatur, highest commendation.

For agricultural wreath, Miss C V Reynolds, Quincy, highest commendation.

For best piece of fancy netting, Mrs L L Haworth, Decatur, first premium.

Under the head of miscellaneous, in this line, the following awards were made:

For best velvet patchwork and Phantom Cross, Mrs Hopkins, Quincy, highest commendation.

Best display of jewelry, N G Pearson, Quincy, highest commendation.

Best fancy what-not, Miss Ida Sartle, Quincy, highest commendation.

Best sample of plain sewing, Mrs Borcas Johnson, Belleville, highest commendation.

Best work basket and fly brush, Mrs Mary J Feeter, Quincy, highest commendation.

Best worsted photograph frame, Annie E Lawton, Plymouth, highest commendation.

Best braided mats, Mrs W H Johnson, Quincy, highest commendation.

Best silk braiding, Mrs W H Johnson, Quincy, highest commendation.

The same award was made to a number of others.

FARM PRODUCTS.

Best sample of winter wheat, John Coe, Quincy.

Best sample red winter wheat, John A Gillmore, Lima.

Best bushel oats, J H McCulloch, Monmouth.

Best bushel white corn, in the ear, J W Mars, Quincy.

Best bushel yellow corn in ear, premium to same.

Best sample corn on stalk, C E Turner, Quincy.

Best bushel timothy seed, Jones & Ellmore, Chicago.

Best bushel clover seed, same.

Best bushel bluegrass seed, same.

Best bushel orchard grass seed, premium to same.

Largest and best collection of farm and garden products exhibited, J W Mars, Quincy.

Quincy.

Best dozen watermelons, W. C. Ralph, Ursa.

Best crabapple preserves, Mrs. J. K. Van Boorn, Quincy.

Best plum jelly, Mrs. T. S. Mead, Quincy.

Best quince jelly, Mrs. Julia S. McDonald, Jacksonville.

Best apple jelly, Mrs. L. L. Haworth, Decatur.

Best display of canned peaches, S. B. Rawley, Philadelphia, Penn.

Best display of canned pears, Mrs. J. S. McDonald, Jacksonville.

Best display of canned plums, J. C. Gentle, Bowen.

Best display of canned cherries, Mrs. A. H. B. Butts, Liberty.

Best display of canned currants, premium same.

Best display of canned gooseberries, premium same.

Best display of fresh fruit in cans, S. B. Rawley, Philadelphia, Penn.

Best canned tomatoes, Mrs. R. Bixon, Quincy.

Best collection of peaches by farmer, D. C. Benton, Quincy.

Best collection of native cultivated grapes, Sinnock & Co., Quincy.

Best early grapes, same.

Best single variety of native grapes, A. B. Dalton, Cook county.

Best collection of apples, Z. Hullingsworth, Sandusky, Iowa.

Best 20 varieties of apples for Southern Illinois, W. Cutler, Revordy.

For best 20 varieties of apples of Northern Illinois, no collection worthy.

For best collection of apples, summer, fall and winter, W. C. Ralph.

For best display of every variety of everlasting flowers, Mrs. Col. B. E. Williams, Quincy.

For best floral wreath, premium same.

For best display of arranged and flat bouquets, Hargis & Sommers, Quincy.

For best display round do., premium same.

Winter bouquets, Mrs. O. B. Oolusho, Morris.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MECHANICAL ARTS.

Steam engine of sufficient power to drive all machinery on exhibition, first premium to Burroughs & Co., Decatur. This engine was the center of attraction and is certainly one of the most powerful ever exhibited in the West.

For best set of garden tools, Jones & Ellinwood, Chicago.

For best and largest display of horticultural implements by manufacturer, premium same.

For best and largest display of agricultural implements, Beere & Co., Moline, by far exceeded anything ever exhibited of the kind in the State.

For best and largest display of plows in variety, Beere & Co., Moline This was a splendid display, indeed.

For best and largest display of scales, Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co., Chicago.

For best do. cattle scales for farm purposes, premium same.

HORSES—SWEEPSTAKES.

For best stallion and five of his colts, first premium, $200, to Logan, owned by B. A. Gage, Chicago; second premium, $100, to Napoleon, owned by E. Billon & Co., Bloomington. There were 8 entries in the ring.

For best mare to be shown by the bridle, a magnificent ring, 27 entries, first premium, $75, to Ida May, owned by D. A. Gage, Chicago; second premium, $50, to Hatty, owned by E. Billon & Co., Bloomington.

For best stallion or mare to be shown in harness, style, and action to be the test, first and only premium, $100, awarded to Ida May, owned by D. A. Gage, Chicago.

LADY EQUESTRIANISM.

At three o'clock in the afternoon yesterday the grand climax of the Fair was reached. The interest of all the vast crowd in attendance centered around the judges' stand on the grand ring. The display of equestrian powers of the ladies also being one of the most interesting features of any Fair. The vast amphitheatre was about half filled, while the vehicles from the city, loaded down with our citizens, were gathered around the ring and in the interior part. Beyond a question the largest attendance of the week was during that afternoon. Four lady equestrians had entered themselves as contestants for the prizes. The following ladies constituted the aforesaid quartette: Mrs. Mary Sanders, of Abingdon; Mrs. L. Strickler, of York Neck, Adams county; Miss Frank L. Howe, of St. Louis, Mo., and Miss Margaret Wilson, of Lima, in this county.

Miss Howe was the only one promptly on hand. Mrs. Strickler finally made her appearance, and after a slight trial the judges gave Miss Howe the blue ribbon and the $50, and her competitor the red and $25. The former lady had decidedly the advantage in the way of a very easily managed horse. She is undoubtedly an accomplished equestrienne, however, and has now many other blue ribbons for her horsemanship.

LADIE'S DRIVING.

The exhibition of feminine skill in managing the ribbons followed immediately upon the equestrianism. Here there were five entries, as follows: Miss Howe, the heroine of the last trial driving a spanking team of jet blacks. Mrs. Strickler, who was her unsuccessful rival on horseback, with a nice little bay in a driving wagon. Mrs. Margaret Wilson, of Lima, in this county, driving a pair of bays. Mrs. J. C. Jackson, of Warsaw, and Miss Tina Pierce, of La Prairie, in this county, the latter two also had double teams. This interesting trial occupied considerable more time, and all were required to exercise their teams in various gaits, straight forward, wheeling, &c. There was four premiums offered of the following amounts, $50, $40, $30 and $20.

The crowd received with shouts of applause the tying on of the blue ribbon upon the arm of the dashing St. Louis winner of the two successive first premiums.

The other awards were as follows: 2d premium to Miss Tina Pierce. 3d, to Mrs. J. C. Jackson, 4th, Mrs. Margaret L. Wilson. Adams county secured the second and fourth premiums.

BOY'S RIDING.

The skill of the boys in riding and managing their horses came next. There were only two competitors, both of this city: A.

cession, out of a second-story of Ryan's saloon, on Cherry street, during the afternoon.

Many drunken men have been on the streets shouting for Seymour and Blair, Jeff. Davis and Thornburg, and making violent threats against the Radicals. Three white men were seen between Union and Summer streets, near Hollister's saloon, just before the firing commenced, apparently preparing for mischief. A white man was seen, a few moments before the attack was made, coming down Cherry street towards the procession, with two pistols in his hands, swearing that Thornburg should be elected in spite of hell.

Policeman Morris received a severe cut in his hand. A colored man was shot through the breast while on the square. A colored man named Watkins was wounded on Cedar street. The number of persons injured, we are happy to state, has not been great.

The conduct of the Metropolitan Police was most praiseworthy. Perfect order was restored within an hour after the assault was made. A company of the Thirty-fourth Infantry is in the city, but no further trouble is anticipated.

As soon as it was ascertained, by the repeated attacks, that the object was to prevent the meeting on the square, the Republican leaders advised their friends to disperse. Many shots were fired from the procession as it attempted to pass through Deiderick street, in reply to the shots from the windows. All parties agree that the attack on the procession was without a shadow of an excuse, and was most cruel and unprovoked.

An indignant Irishman of Cleveland, Mr. David Barry, publishes a card in the *Leader*, of which we annex the closing paragraph:

"But drunk or sober, joking or in earnest, Mr. Frank Blair will find out to his cost that the St. Louis 'Finnegan' speech will prove the sorest thorn in his side when the final returns come to be footed up. As an Irishman, I here declare I would as soon vote for that arch-traitor, Jeff. Davis, or Benjamin Disraeli, of England, as for a man who could so heartlessly trifle with the most cherished feelings of our race; and, gentlemen, I will go still further, and say that the Irishman who can tamely swallow down such an insult to his country, and her heroic efforts to be free, without resenting it at the ballot-box next November, is destitute of all public spirit, dead to the claims and sufferings of his motherland, and is anything but an honor to the proud, defiant, sensitive old race whence he sprang."

The aristocracy market is glutted in Russia. There are 10,000 princes.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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Old Father Time takes many a year
To turn to white dark colored hair;
But instantly the EXCELSIOR DYE
Brings back the tint that charms the eye,
An' Nature owns that cunning Art
Can her own living hues impart

Cristadoro's Hair Preservative.

Oh, how beautifully glossy your hair looks of late, Maria. Yes, Juda, since I have used Cristadoro's Hair Preservative and Beautifier, my Hair has improved wonderfully, and stopped falling out altogether.

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Where one was sold a few years ago a thousand are sold now.

They strengthen, warm and invigorate the part upon which they are applied, and relieve nervous affections of the bowels, lumbago, pains of the side, and usually all local pains. In affections of the kidneys they are of great service

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T. ALLCOCK & Co.—*Gentlemen.* I lately suffered severely from a weakness in my back. Having heard your plasters much recommended for cases of this kind, I procured one, and the result was all I could desire. A single plaster cured me in a week.

Yours respectfully, J. G. BRIGGS.
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Thousands of Horses die yearly from Colic. This need not be. Dr Tobias' Venetian Horse Liniment, in pint bottles, price one dollar, will positively cure every case, if given according to the directions, when first taken. It is warranted superior to anything else for Cuts, Galls, Sprains, Old Sores, Swellings and Sore Throat. It is no new remedy, but of 21 years standing, and approved by the first Horsemen in the country. Col. Philo P. Bush, of the Jerome Park Course, has used it for years, and recommends it to his friends Orders are constantly received for it, from the Racing Stables in England. It has stood the test of time, no one has ever tried it but continues its use. Recollect to get Dr Tobias' Venetian Horse Liniment in pint bottles, and take no other.

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These loans are made for the account of Eastern [illegible], and preference will be given to those for considerable sums, and having several years to run. [illegible] made upon real estate security for sums less than [illegible] Thousand Dollars, nor for any short term, nor upon the security of town property outside of Quincy.

This Bank will make loans for its own account [illegible] personal security, for short terms, [illegible]

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The improvements for 1868 make it superior to all others.

WOOD'S SELF-RAKE!

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Wood's is the best Self Rake [illegible], his machine took the

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TWO AND FOUR HORSE REAPERS

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Both Two and Four Horse,

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